The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.
RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 2 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage pre-paid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year ($2 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over $1 25; postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club. The money must always accompany the Order, even in no instance can these terms be deviated from. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one whose Paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1875. NO. 55.

FIRST EDITION.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Official Returns from All Counties in this State but Wayne.

Majority for Rice in Massachusetts, 5,247.

Republicans Carry Every County but Three in Kansas.

Official Vote on Lieut. Governor in 1874, and Majorities on Governor in 1875. Majorities Marked* are Official.

COUNTIES.	1874. LT. GOV. Olmsted, Rep.	Latta, Dem.	1875. GOVERNOR. Hartranft, Rep.	Pershing, Dem.
Adams	2,509	3,014		*331
Allegheny	13,089	13,594	*5,431	
Armstrong	3,838	3,323	*484	
Beaver	2,877	3,180	*283	
Bedford	2,591	2,959		*193
Berks	5,299	10,910		*5,569
Blair	3,330	3,225	*345	
Bradford	3,519	4,264	*2,295	
Bucks	4,155	6,544		*287
Butler	4,123	3,938		*95
Cambria	2,238	3,279		*1,076
Cameron	159	195	*76	
Carbon	2,060	2,430		*281
Centre	2,118	3,583		*1,491
Chester	6,152	4,554	*2,010	
Clarion	1,964	3,254		*1,057
Clearfield	1,589	3,063		*1,474
Clinton	1,481	2,430		*813
Columbia	1,723	2,990		*2,115
Crawford	4,921	4,721	*629	
Cumberland	3,983	4,578		*705
Dauphin	5,393	4,107	*1,570	
Delaware	3,599	2,207	*1,998	
Elk	494	1,127		*553
Erie	4,387	5,612	*1,953	
Fayette	3,111	3,711		*827
Forest	307	287	*57	
Franklin	3,639	3,943	*120	
Fulton	700	1,019		*237
Greene	1,440	2,960		*1,189
Huntingdon	2,839	2,588	*59	
Indiana	3,599	1,691	*1,845	
Jefferson	2,048	2,491		*327
Juniata	1,029	1,539		*572
Lancaster	10,338	15,174	*5,146	
Lawrence	2,781	1,822	*959	
Lebanon	3,431	2,285	*1,251	
Lehigh	4,067	6,353		*2,130
Luzerne	8,631	10,312		*1,406
Lycoming	3,333	4,498		*1,152
McKean	915	918		*37
Mercer	4,275	3,845	*641	
Mifflin	1,383	1,549		*140
Monroe	908	2,097		*1,969
Montgomery	7,399	7,863	*35	
Montour	525	1,455		*321
Northampton	3,921	6,801		*2,894
Northumberland	3,293	3,547		*876
Perry	2,279	2,424		*19
Philadelphia	59,359	46,887	*1,450	
Pike	258	1,039		*622
Potter	1,219	1,090	*211	
Schuylkill	7,517	9,184		*1,333
Snyder	1,492	1,407	*219	
Somerset	2,853	1,627	*1,330	
Sullivan	442	329		*288
Susquehanna	3,425	2,760	*656	
Tioga	3,614	1,698	*2,084	
Union	1,857	1,176	*607	
Venango	3,284	3,395	*317	
Warren	2,396	1,899	*317	
Washington	4,257	4,393	*134	
Wayne	2,723	2,435		*560
Westmoreland	3,010	5,282		*1,387
Wyoming	1,489	1,687	*249	
York	4,093	7,111		*3,024
Total	272,516	277,105	47,748	38,935
		272,516	38,935	
Majorities		4,589	8,813	

PENNSYLVANIA—OFFICIAL.

BEAVER.

Gov—Hartranft, R.	3,086	Pershing, D.	2,702
S. Treas—Rawle, R.	3,139	Browne, P.	291
		Piollet, D.	2,700
Senate—Lawr'ce, R.	3,338	Pennypacker, P	238
		Quail, D.	2,693
Sheriff—Martin, R.	3,001	Barlong, P.	291
		Irvin, D.	2,787
		Smith, P.	195
Treas'r—Eakin, R.	3,299	Thompson, Ind.	2
Reg & Rec—Stoke, R.	3,232	Chency, D.	2,775
		Pennypacker, P	2,633
Cl'k Crts—Hart, R.	3,386	Dungan, P.	168
		Hayes, D.	2,487
Com'rs—Shroads, R	2,875	Gibbs, P.	428
		Smith, D.	2,659
		Calhoun, R	3,189	Carruthers, P.	2,951
			Crall, Ind.	180
Adrs—M'Kibben, R	3,199	Alexander, P.	172
		Sutherl'd, R	3,203	Sickels, D.	2,717
			Black, D.	2,693
			Matthews, P.	178
Coror—M'Ilvaine, R	3,198	Evans, D.	2,726
		Larimoar, P.	176
P. Direc.—Reed, R.	3,157	Brownson, D.	2,729
		Boots, R.	3,193	Todd, D.	2,745
			Barnes, P.	181
			Cook, P.	177
Trus. Acad—Caughey, R.	3,216	Glass, D.	2,639
Singleton, R.	3,225	Whisler, D.	2,701
		Castle, P.	181
		Evans, P.	180

CAMERON.

Gov—Hartranft, R.	552	Pershing, D.	478
S. Treas—Rawle, R	545	Browne, P.	19
		Piollet, D.	482
As. Judge—Ross, R.	516	Pennypacker, P	19
Vosburgh, R.	542	Mason, D.	417
		Lewis, Ind.	130
Senator—Finley, R.	555	Thomas, D.	489
Sheriff—Honston, R	452	Warner, D.	613
Com'Wykoff, R.	549	Wilson, D.	486
Wiley, R.	576	Dodge, D.	455
Auditors—Sizer, R.	564	Gillis, D.	499
Chandler, R.	517	Morrison, D.	507
Coroner—Laning, R	542	Craigin, D.	509

CRAWFORD.

Gov—Hartranft, R.	6,146	Pershing, D.	5,529
		Browne, P.	126
S. Treas—Rawle, R.	6,043	Piollet, D.	5,637
		Pennypacker, P	108
Sheriff—Skeel, R.	5,806	Ryan, D.	6,006
		Hampe	300
Treas'r—Foster, R.	5,939	Dale, D.	5,835
		Thickstun*	37
Pr'y—McQuiston, R	6,247	Shaffner, D.	5,531
		Rounds*	37
Reg & Rec—Dickson, R.	6,343	Gilsou, D.	5,490
		Chapin*	37
Dis Atty—Beatty, R	5,946	McCloskey, D.	5,598
		Scott*	38
Clk Crts—Shaw, R.	6,073	Williams, D.	5,721
		Ford*	37
Com's—Congdon, R.	5,731	Patton, D.	5,946
Scowden, R.	5,962	Hinmon, D.	5,562
		Roselle*	38
Aud'rs—Wygant, R	6,087	York, D.	5,555
Wilson, R.	6,047	Beatty, D.	5,711
Cor'er—Stronse, R	5,854	Chase, D.	5,770
Survey'r—Young, R	6,127	Mumford, D.	5,910

"American" ticket.

LANCASTER.

Gov—Hartranft, R.	12,725	Pershing, D.	7,581
		Browne, P.	515
S. Treas—Rawle, R.	12,687	Piollet, D.	7,614
		Pennypacker, P	502
Senate—Warfel, R.	5,992	Deaver, D.	4,032
		Bruce, P.	381
Sh'ff—Breneman, R.	12,619	Stauffer, D.	7,551
		Davis, P.	487
Register—Ross, R.	12,786	Musser, D.	7,407
		Thomas, P.	503
Pro'y—Hartman, R.	12,626	Bowers, D.	7,560
		Martin, P.	489
Treas—Eberly, R.	12,840	McGrann, D.	7,459
		Hursh, P.	494
Clk Qr S—Claib, R.	12,845	Pusey, D.	7,402
		Haines, P.	475
Clk O Con't—Kauffman, R.	12,799	Worst, D.	7,463
		Smith, P.	486
Com'rs—Eagle, R.	12,679	Keller, D.	7,760
Myers, R.	12,183	McClellan, P.	491
		Reist, Ind.	40
		Cobb, Ind.	26
Poor Direc—Hildebrand, R.	12,771	Wormley, D.	7,520
Landis, R.	12,796	Whitaker, D.	7,515
Barr, R.	12,692	Collins, D.	7,519
		Harnish, P.	494
		Davis, P.	491
Pris In—Hershey, R.	12,784	Steinmetz, D.	7,592
Pownall, R.	12,807	Lewis, D.	7,453
		L. Watts, P.	496
		Parks, P.	507
Pr K'per—Weise, R.	12,766	Miller, D.	7,497
		Knox, P.	504
Coroner—Croff, R.	12,785	Getter, D.	7,514
		Anlba, P.	513
Aud's—Hersel, R.	12,798	Karns, D.	7,528
Konigmacher, R.	12,762	Kennedy, P.	498
		Thompson, P.	491

LUZERNE.

Gov—Hartranft, R.	9,918	Pershing, D.	11,141
		Browne, P.	543
S. Treas—Rawle, R	9,905	Piollet, D.	11,176
		Pennypacker, P	527
Treas.—McNish, R.	9,482	Campbell, D.	9,347
		Jindl, P.	625
		George,	1,542
Rec.—Kaiser, R.	9,585	Duffy, D.	9,763
		Parsons, P.	646
Reg.—Houser, R.	8,791	Peters,*	1,055
		Bogert,	10,020
		Price,	540
		Williams,*	1,189
Com'rs—Dean, R.	9,516	Pennugh, D.	9,819
Line, R.	9,904	Sheiby, D.	8,756
		Smyth, P.	481
		Dodson, P.	482
		Connell,*	1,093
		Edwards,*	1,093
Aud'rs—Squire, R.	9,217	Whyte, D.	9,775
Weston, R.	9,135	Coon, D.	9,708
		Corbin, P.	535
		Churchill, P.	540
		Pettigrew,*	1,093
		McDermott,*	1,220
Cor'r—Williams, R.	9,009	Pendergast, D.	9,883
		Huff, P.	650
		Fletcher,*	1,317

*Labor ticket.

NORTHAMPTON.

Gov—Hartranft, R	4,354	Pershing, D.	7,348
		Browne, P.	288
S. Treas—Rawle, R	4,292	Piollet, D.	7,289
		Pennypacker, P	21
As'bly—Weaver, R.	69	Sholl, D.	6,946
		Eyer, Ind. D.	4,718
Pro'y—Richards, R	61	Cope, D.	6,845
		Semo, Ind. D.	4,788
Reg'r—Schortz, R.	62	Siegfried, D.	6,983
		Eichman, Ind. D	4,786
Rec.—Hammann, R	44	Odenwalder, D.	6,907
		Walton, Ind. D.	4,787
Cl. O Ct—Raub, R.	4,861	Fradeneck, D.	6,907
Treas'r—Walter, R.	62	Kleckner, D.	6,618
		Ziegenfuss, I. D.	4,742
Cor's—Yeager, R.	4,897	Heiney, D.	6,483
Odenweider, I	402	Bachman, D.	6,268
P Dir—Heller, Ind R	107	Uhler, D.	6,530
		Cole, Ind. D.	4,781
Aud'rs—Horner, R.	4,992	Van Billard, D.	6,548
		Bachschmidt, D	6,526

BUCKS.

Gov—Hartranft, R.	6,713	Pershing, D.	7,009
		Browne, P.	286
S. Treas—Rawle, R.	6,701	Piollet, D.	7,011
		Pennypacker, P	276
As'y—Williams, R.	6,747	Leaw, D.	6,982
Sh'ff—Miller, R.	6,655	Rinehart, D.	7,023
Prov—Janney, R.	6,688	Barrett, D.	7,060
Reg'r—Althouse, R.	6,779	Parsell D.	6,937
Rec'r—Bohn, R.	6,671	Beans, D.	7,034
Clk or O. Ct—Barrows, R.	6,722	Vanartsdalen, D	7,028
Clk Qr S—Hough, R	6,676	Fluck, D.	6,983
Com's—Harrison, R	6,673	Keller, D.	7,010
Goddard, R	6,709	Solouan, D.	7,005
Poor Direc's—Robbins, R.	6,683	Banes, D.	7,009
Aud—Wambold, R.	6,687	Percy, D.	6,945
Haldeman, R	6,715	Solliday, D.	6,991

KANSAS.

ATCHISON, November 8.—Full returns of the election in this State show that the Republicans carry all of the seventy-two organized counties, except three. Last year the Opposition carried sixteen counties in the State.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, November 8.—The complete vote of the State gives Rice 83,523, Gaston 78,216, Baker 8,965, Adams 1,774, Phillips 301.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 8, 1875.

THE MOODY-SANKEY MEETINGS—LARGE ATTENDANCE YESTERDAY MORNING—ENCOURAGING REPORTS OF THE WORK.

There was a large attendance at the revival meeting at the Brooklyn Tabernacle this morning, and an unusually earnest religious sentiment was manifested. So anxious were many to testify to the blessed work of the Lord, that several were on their feet at the same time. There were about two hundred requests for prayer. Mr. Moody read the 107th Psalm, and then delivered a short discourse. He said that if a man has been saved he the first thing he should do was to confess Christ. A great many did not get the blessing of the Lord because they did not confess. In these few verses it was shown that they were crying out for help. He asked a woman on one occasion if she ever prayed, and she said, "Oh, yes, whenever I am in trouble I pray." He was sorry to say that was about the way with most of us. He hoped that they would not hesitate to praise God for his kindness, and that no one would question unless he had something to say in praise of the Lord for his goodness.

The hymn, "We praise Thee, oh God, for the Son of Thy love," was then sung, and Deacon Hantry said that in his Sabbath school yesterday, they laid aside the closing exercises and 500 of the scholars remained for prayer, and out of this number twenty arose and asked for prayer. In the inquiry meeting held afterward, seven confessed that they had been saved, then as they started to go home, the question was asked of a young man if he had given his heart to Christ, and his reply was that he had not. His attention was called to a street lamp half a block distant, and he was told that he could be saved before he reached that lamp. When he got within twelve feet of the lamp he exclaimed and said: "I give myself to the Savior." Then they reached the lamp post and had a talk, and then more of the young men acknowledged that they had accepted Christ.

Mr. George C. Bell testified to what had been done by the Lord in the past few days. Three sisters with whom he had talked in the inquiry meeting had all confessed to having been converted, and the eldest had established a family altar at her home, and they now had family worship. He related the conversion of a young man who was employed as night watchman in the navy yard. When he asked him if he wanted to be saved, he replied, "Yes." Now he was converted and praying for his mother.

Rev. Frederick Bell announced that thirty-three souls had been brought to Jesus in his church. Mr. Moody had said he wanted a report from the young men's meeting on Clermont avenue. They had a good and glorious time, and a large number of conversions. If Mr. Moody would remain here during the winter they would be able to convert that entire section of the city.

Rev. Dr. Talmage stated that they had an excellent day yesterday, and that 360 new cases for religious inquiry had been presented.

Rev. Mr. Steel testified to the progress of the good work. In conversation with ministers all over the city he found that lukewarm members of churches were becoming earnest workers for the Lord.

Mr. Sankey related the case of a young Scotchman, a civil engineer, which had come directly under his observation in an inquiry meeting. He was an infidel, and his mother prayed for him and had written to him requesting him to go to the meetings. He had finally come and had been converted to God.

A young man arose in the congregation and confirmed Mr. Sankey's statement by relating his own experience. Other young converts also spoke of their conversion after which the meeting was dismissed.

Among the requests for prayers, was one for a stage actor, who says he attended the meetings a scoffer and left a penitent. He said: "I saw the wickedness of my calling, and yesterday I left the theater forever." This announcement was received with cries of "amen" and "thank God." "My eyes are fully opened to my sinfulness, but is there any hope for me?"

An immense audience assembled at the Rink this evening. Mr. Moody preached from the 42d verse of the XXII chapter of Matthew, "What think ye of Christ?"

ANOTHER IRISHMAN REDIVIVUS CONDEMNED AND DEAD.

The Order of United Irishmen Redivivi, has tried another one of its members for treason and condemned him to death. Patrick J. Walsh is the alleged traitor, and makes the third person condemned.

SUSPENSION OF HAIGHT, HALSEY & CO., HATTERS.

The *News* says the failure of L. J. Phillips & Co. has temporarily embarrassed the great hatter's goods importing houses of Haight, Halsey & Co., and they have suspended payment. This house has long ranked A 1, and has a capital of over $750,000.

MAYLAYA.

The Murder of British Resident at Perak —Residence Besieged—Attempt to Expel British from the Country.

SINGAPORE, November 8.—Colonel Alexander Clarke, Governor of the Straits Settlement, will go to Perak to-day. Intelligence from Penang announces that the Malayans are besieging the British residence at Perak. All the native rajahs are suspected of complicity in the murder of the late resident, Mr. Birch. It is reported that the Malayans are preparing for resistance. The Sultan is collecting a considerable force for the purpose of attempting to expel the British from the country.

A five dollar bill purporting to be issued by the First National Bank of Galena, Ill., was discovered yesterday morning in the National Bank Redemption Agency. There is no such bank in existence. The note is evidently altered from the plate of the Trader's National Bank of Chicago.

A tunnel through Mount Blanc is projected, to unite France and Italy.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Removal of Postmaster Pease, of Vicksburg.

His Coalition with White Leaguers the Cause.

Increase in Postmasters' Salaries.

Vicious Policy of Regulating Salaries by Amount of Business.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 8, 1875.

Removal of Postmaster Pease, of Vicksburg.

The removal of ex-Senator Pease as Postmaster at Vicksburg will no doubt be made the subject of much misrepresentation by the Opposition press. The facts of the case are, that Pease has for the last two or three months been most of the time absent from his post and doing all he could to aid the White Leaguers in carrying Mississippi. Through the efforts of Pease and two or three other of the Federal officials in Mississippi, the White Leaguers were almost materially assisted. On the facts of the case being made known to the President, he very promptly and properly ordered the removal of Pease.

Postmasters' Salaries.

The increase in the salaries of postmasters amounted, for the last fiscal year, to $931,060. This is fifteen per cent. of the entire amount, and is altogether due to the law providing that postmasters' salaries shall be regulated by the amount of business transacted. The bad effects of this have already been shown by the numerous instances of fraudulent sales of stamps. While there has been this large increase of expenditure, the revenue has been benefited only to the extent of thirty-hundredths of one per cent. The estimate for postmasters' salaries for the next year, is $7,500,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 8, 1875.

AS TO CIGARS PACKED IN TIN BOXES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in reply to a letter received from the Collector of Internal Revenue at Cincinnati, announcing the seizure of cigars put up in tin boxes, says: "If the cigars in question are packed in tin boxes made wholly of tin, and have the manufacturer's name and the number of cigars, the district and State stamped into the tin with a die, but done in such manner as to be not removable permanently and legally impressed thereon, I have to recommend that you release the cigars and allow them to be sold."

MR. DELANO TURNS OVER THE INDIAN TRUST FUNDS.

Ex-Secretary Delano was at the Department of the Interior to-day and, after calling upon Secretary Chandler, executed certain papers requisite for the formal transfer to his successor of the guardianship of the various Indian trust funds.

A SCRAMBLE FOR OFFICE.

The Organization of the Democratic House of Representatives—A Horde of Hungry Place Seekers.

A correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from Washington, refers to several matters of interest in connection with the assembling of Congress on the first Monday of next month. From his letter it appears that there will be an unusual rush of visitors to the National Capital prior to that event. Nearly all of the rooms in the hotels have already been engaged, and the demand for houses and quarters throughout the city is unprecedented and in excess of the supply. A great deal of interest is already manifested in the Speakership of the House of Representatives. This body, for the first time in eighteen years, will elect a Democratic presiding officer. From this position the applicants are numerous, and a bitter contest is likely to ensue. The most prominent names that have thus far been mentioned in this connection are Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania; M. C. Kerr and W. S. Holman, of Indiana; S. S. Cox and Fernando Wood, of New York; Milton Saylor and H. B. Payne, of Ohio; L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, and Gilbert C. Walker, of Virginia. Of these, all are old members except Gen. Payne and ex-Gov. Walker. Randall has thus far made the most active canvass, but it has not been definitely ascertained who is likely to develop the most strength.

Next to the Speaker, the Clerk is the most important officer of the House. His salary is $5,000 per annum, to which may be added about $1,000 by way of perquisites. He gives bonds for $20,000 for his disbursements in the contingent fund of the House. Including clerks and messengers, the clerk has some seventy appointments to make, with salaries of the clerks ranging from $1,200 to $3,000 per annum. There are numerous applicants for every position within the gift of the Clerk, and these, in the case of the two other officers, will possibly be quadrupled before the meeting of Congress. The candidates for the Clerkship now in the field are Stevenson Archer, of Maryland; George M. Adams, of Kentucky; Richard Vaux, of Pennsylvania; ex-Congressman Shoober, of North Carolina; George C. Weddeburn, of Virginia; ex-Governor Wm. W. Mitchell, of Ohio; ex-Congressman Du Bose, of Georgia; Charles A. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, and J. C. Banks and T. T. Crittenden, of Mississippi.

The salary of the Sergeant-at-Arms is $4,200. The fees for services rendered in summoning witnesses, &c., which formerly swelled his income to $8,000 or $10,000 a year, have been cut off. He has the appointment of two high salaried clerks and a messenger, and has selection of assistants on extraordinary occasions. He is also required to keep and pay the salary accounts of members on certificates issued by the Speaker, and in addition to acting as the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, has the appointment of the Capitol police of about forty members. The Doorkeeper will have a salary of $3,000 a year, and his assistant, who is appointed by him, a salary of $2,500. There are several subordinates, of whom the Doorkeeper has the appointment.

The Postmaster of the House receives a salary of $2,500, and has the appointment of five clerks and five messengers. For each of these positions there is a host of aspirants, all of whom are vigorously pushing their claims.

There are twenty-nine committees of the House who are entitled to clerks. The clerks of the Committees on Appropriations, Ways and Means, Claims and Commerce receive a salary of $2,500 per annum; the others are paid a per diem for the session. Each committee has its own clerk, and the candidates for these positions may be counted by the dozen. Some of the clerks now holding the places claim to have been consistent Democrats for years, and expect to be retained.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Treasurer of Saratoga County, New York, a Defaulter.

TROY, November 8.—The people of Saratoga county are excited over the discovery of the defalcation of Henry A. Mann, Treasurer of the county for the last fifteen years. It is known that the sum of his stealing will reach $150,000, and may exceed that amount. Wednesday his notes went to protest, and some of his creditors made an investigation, and ascertained that he had kept his credit good for the past two years by illegally issuing $150,000 worth of county bonds. This disclosure was followed by the failure of Medbury & Mann, paper collar manufacturers, of Ballston. The junior partner of this concern is a son of the delinquent official, and the report is that for some months the firm has been kept out of bankruptcy with money from the county treasury.

Two Young Ladies of Erie Determine on Suicide—One Succeeds and the Other is Restrained.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ERIE, Pa., November 8, 1875.

Two young ladies, named Mary and Belle McDonald, attempted suicide in the bay on Saturday, but were rescued. As soon as released this morning they went to the lake again and Mary plunged in and was drowned. Her sister was caught while attempting to follow. It is reported that the deceased had taken poison.

Woman Murdered at Piqua, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, November 8.—Minerva DAVIS, a colored woman of Piqua, Ohio, was brutally murdered Saturday night. The body, with the throat cut from ear to ear, was found in an alley, in the heart of the city, on noon yesterday. Her husband was arrested on suspicion.

Attempt to Burn a Fall River Mill.

FALL RIVER, November 8.—The watchman in the Tecumseh mill found a man in the second story this morning. After a sharp struggle, the man escaped, carrying off the watchman's revolver. Oily waste and other inflammable matter was scattered around, evidently in preparation for an incendiary fire. It is now believed that the Massasoit mill was burned by the same means.

The new M. E. church in Selinsgrove will be dedicated on the 14th inst.

DISASTER AT SEA.

Steamer Pacific Foundered off Coast of Washington Territory.

OVER ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

But One Person Known to Have Survived.

PARTIAL LIST OF THE VICTIMS.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, November 7.—The *Daily Dispatch* received the following special from Port Townsend this morning. The American ship Messenger, Capt. J. T. Gilkey, has arrived nine days from San Francisco, and reports picking up, twenty miles south of Cape Flattery, part of the pilot house and Henry L. Jelly, the only survivor of the steamship Pacific, which sailed from Victoria at nine o'clock Thursday morning and foundered forty miles south of Flattery at eight o'clock Thursday evening. Jelly floated on the pilot house from eight o'clock Thursday night until ten o'clock Saturday morning, when he was picked up by the Messenger. Several boats were launched, but all foundered. Jelly is too low to give full particulars. He states that he was in a boat which swamped, and, with another man, succeeded in reaching part of the pilot house. The other man subsequently died from exposure and was cut loose by Mr. Jelly.

The following is the list of passengers, four-teen of the first ones mentioned, together with ten or twelve in the steerage, being from Puget Sound, and the rest from Victoria: J. Hillmute and wife, Mrs. Mahon and child, H. C. Victor, G. T. Vining, Fred. D. Hard, C. B. Davidson and wife, A. Robbins, T. Allison, O. McPherson, William Maxwell, B. Wood, John Turbell, William Ammies, M. Wilson, W. Purday, A. Lang, John C. Todd, John McLanders, Dock Young, J. Fitzgerald, J. Condon, C. Chisholm, A. Fraser, J. S. Webster, of Huribut and Rockwell's troupe,—Garesche, Miss A. Reynolds, Miss F. Palmer, Mrs. Morte, Mrs. Lawson, Ed H. Holter, James Lenning, Mrs. S. Stiles and child, D. McIntyre, C. B. Fairbanks, Captain and Mrs. Parson, A. B. Oway, W. J. Ferry, C. F. Johnston, T. Smith, John Cochrane, S. P. Moody, T. J. Ferrell, M. M. Summers, J. Cahill, J. Watson, William Wells, James H. Webbs, William Polley, Col. Mandeville, wife and child, E. Hudson, H. Cline, E. P. Atkins, Thos. Beverly, R. L. Aysell, W. Waldron, John Lee, G. Gribbell, George Morson, J. McCormick, John Sampson, Isaac Webbs, P. Chapman and forty more in the steerage.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 8.—The Pacific was a wooden sidewheel steamer, about 900 tons, built in 1851 by W. K. Brown, of New York, and nearly rebuilt here by the Pacific Mail Company two years ago. She was docked and surveyed the trip before the last and given a certificate, "A 2." Her value was about $150,000. She had a cargo of hops and oats, worth about $25,000. The insurance on the ship is $47,500, divided nearly equally among the Firemen's Fund, Union, State Investment, Commercial, Swiss, Lloyds and New Orleans Mutual Companys. Captain Howell has the reputation of an efficient officer. The ship's complement was as follows: Master J. D. Howell; First Officer, A. N. McDonough; Second, A. Wells; Third, J. M. Lewis; Purser, O. Hite, Jr.; Freight Clerk, H. H. Bigler; Chief Engineer; T. Houston; Assistant, D. M. Bassett; Oilers, Thomas Lestrange and J. Dugon, Jr.; Carpenter, R. Errickson; Watchman, Henry Norris; Steward, J. Martin; Second Steward, Charles H. Jackson; Steerage Steward, J. McNichol; First Cook, J. M. Holdsworth; Second, S. Miles; Third, C. H. Wright; Baker, Thos. Maloy; Porter, R. McNemair; Stewardess, Hannah Muir. There were also five firemen, five coal passers, five seamen, two messmen, two pantrymen and eight waiters.

In the absence of further particulars, Capt. Goodall, of Goodall, Perkins & Bering's, the owners, and many seafaring men believed the ship met the heavy southeaster which prevailed Wednesday his season. The Pacific was one of the finest sea boats on the coast. It is believed that the survivor picked up may be in error as to the fate of the pilot house, as the steamer was provided with extra large and safe lifeboats.

FIRE RECORD.

The White Hall Fire—Loss $50,000.

WHITE HALL, November 8.—The fire which broke out here last night was got under control at four this morning, having burned the Tyler House, Lake House, Dayton's brick block and other places. The losses will probably exceed $50,000; insurance $25,000. Chief Engineer Baker had several firemen severely injured by a falling wall. The Montreal telegraph wires were destroyed, but the Western Union were uninjured.

Provincetown, Mass., Burned by an Incendiary.

PROVIDENCE, November 8.—Clyde mill, at Omegâ village, East Providence, which has been idle for a year, and was to have started to-day, was fired by an incendiary this morning. The mill was owned by George F. Wilson and insured for $26,000, which will nearly cover the loss.

Camden, Ohio—$40,000.

CINCINNATI, November 8.—A *Commercial* special reports the burning of Bennett's mill at Camden, Ohio, the morning. Loss $40,000; insurance $25,000.

Pinconning, Michigan—$15,000.

DETROIT, November 8.—Haroeck's sawmill, near Pinconning, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $15,000; insurance $7,500.

Hocking Valley Coal Strike.

COLUMBUS, November 8.—The coal strike in the Hocking Valley continues. The operators have been meeting almost daily to discuss the demands of the miners, but withdrawn his agreement because other operators refuse the advance to sixty cents per ton. The miners at the Tunnell mines, Perry county, who have been paid sixty-two cents, are on a strike for sixty-eight cents. Five coal trains on the Hocking Valley road have been withdrawn.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

The Queen of Holland is in a precarious condition.

The President, accompanied by Mrs. Grant and General Babcock, left Washington yesterday for New York.

The Attorney General has received dispatches from St. Louis announcing that the rumors implicating General Babcock and Orrville Grant in the whisky frauds were utterly without foundation.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising to stationary barometer, east to north winds, stationary temperature, partly cloudy weather and in the former possibly rain.

The new Masonic Temple at Harrisburg will be sold at sheriff's sale on Thursday of this week.

The Pyramids were illuminated on the occasion of the recent visit to them of the Prince of Wales and party.

Direct mail service was yesterday resumed between Madrid and Barcelona, after an interruption of two years.

Two largely attended religious revivals are in progress among the Baptists and Christians of Harrodsburg, Kentucky.

A report was current in London yesterday that Don Carlos had entered Paris, but it has received no confirmation.

The steamer City of Limerick, from Liverpool, has arrived at Philadelphia; and the Sailer, from Bremen, and England, from Liverpool, at New York.

A telegram from Berlin states that the central government for Alsace and Loraine will be established at Berlin. Probably a special ministry will be created for these provinces.

There is a deficit of thirty-five million thalers in the German estimates for 1876, which will be covered by an increase of the beer tax and by a tax upon operators on 'Change.

A distinct shock of earthquake was felt in Kansas yesterday morning, between four and five o'clock, extending from the Missouri line as far west as Fort Riley. No damage is reported.

The steamship Dakota, of Williams & Guion's line, was seized at New York on Saturday, on complaint of the passengers in the steamship Montana, recently disabled on a voyage from Liverpool. The owners gave bonds for $21,000 and the steamer was released.

The rainfall for the past week averages about as follows in the various districts: St. Lawrence Valley, 0.70 inch: New England, 1.25; Middle Atlantic States, 1.15; South Atlantic States, 0.75; Eastern Gulf States, 1.75; Western Gulf States, 0.25; Lower Lake region, 0.25; Upper Lake region, 0.20; Ohio Valley, 0.60; Tennessee, 1.57; Upper Mississippi Valley, 0.01; Missouri Valley, 0.02; Minnesota, 0.06.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

ANOTHER DISTURBANCE IN CHINA.

LONDON, November 8.—Dispatches from Shanghai, received to-day, announce that disturbances are reported in the province of Kweichow.

EGYPT ASKS FOR FINANCIERS.

The *Times* this forenoon publishes a special from Alexandria, which says the Khedive has applied officially to England for two financiers to undertake the Egy

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1875.

THERE were six inches of snow on the White Mountains on the 2d inst., and good winter weather was prevailing there.

"I DON'T know who will be elected Governor on the first Tuesday of November, but I do know that Hartranft will not be." —*Dr. Browne's Speech.*

THE Boston *Post*, Democratic, informs the Prohibitionists that, having stood up long enough to be counted, they can now sit down. The Democrats have no further use for them.

THE Springfield *Republican* propounds this conundrum: "Does it begin to occur to Mr. SAM RANDALL that he has rolled in the dirt for nothing?" Can't say; but bless you, he doesn't mind it. It's his favorite manner of taking exercise.

ROME is the city of the world, for her history is that of the world, and the world is entitled, free of cost, to all the knowledge which its numerous excavations and museums contain. The city authorities, however, have placed a penny tax-box at the gate of the Palace of the Cæsars.

THE fall trade in Chicago this season is a vast improvement over that of a year ago. The *Journal* states that merchants report that their sales thus far this fall have been from twenty-five to forty per cent. larger than those last fall, and that the wholesale trade reports even a better showing. The general feeling is one of great encouragement.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says the "school house" is taking almost as prominent a part in politics now as the "log cabin" did once before. The difference is that our school houses are in danger, while our log cabins were not; and that fact will cause a heartier rally around the school house, as an emblem, than was ever witnessed around any other emblem, before.

THE decadence of the mercantile marine would seem to be more marked in England than in our own country. There are at present 197 screw steamers, ranging from 4,650 tons down to 126 tons, besides a couple of score of sidewheel steamers from 700 to 200 tons for sale in Great Britain, the half of which are said to be more fit for the scrap heap than for service.

THE Republicans elect parts of their county tickets in Clearfield, Bedford, Cumberland, Northumberland, Clarion, Clinton and other strong Democratic counties, and in all these counties PERSHING gains on the usual Democratic majority. We hope we are mistaken, but in most of these cases it looks very much as if HARTRANFT and RAWLE had been sold out to get votes for candidates for county offices.

THE theory that the aborigines of this country are wanderers from the Orient would seem to have received additional proof of its correctness by the recent discovery, mentioned by a correspondent of the New York *Times*, that several tribes of the southern portion of Alaska preserve their dead according to the method used by the ancient Egyptians, the only difference between both processes being the material used.

WE beg to inform the *Post* that the COMMERCIAL is quite satisfied with the election returns. Since the memorable fight of JOHN PHOENIX, in which, while lying prostrate on the ground, he forcibly held his adversary down upon him by firmly inserting his nose between the other man's teeth, there has been no such spectacle as that presented by the *Post* in its triumphant vindication of the Democratic party from defeat.

THE London *Economist* has the following significant observations on the market for American securities. They carry their own comment:

"United States bonds have improved considerably, the attention of investors here being now more than ever turned to solid securities, while in America, the defeat of a political party in Ohio and Pennsylvania who advocated currency inflation, has restored confidence in the future stability of the Government."

BOSTON is getting into a very happy frame of mind over the export trade in dry goods from that port. A sale of twenty-five hundred bales of continental cotton for export to Manchester, England, was made early last week, and an order by cable for one thousand bales more on the same loom, was placed by the same house, who think they see yet higher prices. The steamship Siberia, which sailed on Saturday, took out an invoice of the leading brands in the Boston market.

A PARAGRAPH relative to a tie in the vote on Recorder in Montgomery county, in our paper of yesterday, states that in the official scrutiny of votes it was ascertained that in Limerick township there were 554 votes returned and only 553 names on the list. The election officers and boxes of Limerick township were sent for and it was found that one man had voted two tickets. *One* of these was thrown out, leaving the vote on Recorder a tie—8,362 for each candidate. According to the 73d section of the act of 1839, *both* of these ballots should have been thrown out.

THE prohibitory vote in New York is estimated at from eleven to twelve thousand. That is to say, Prohibitionists to that number helped to defeat the Republican State ticket out of spite, because their views and wishes did not, as they thought, receive sufficient consideration in the past. By their action during the past three successive years they have put back the cause of temperance reform for years. In Wisconsin and Massachusetts, too, all fair-minded temperance people have been utterly disgusted at the action of the Prohibition zealots who belong to the rule or ruin school.

THE great importance of the Republican victory in New York last Tuesday cannot be realized until it is remembered that the Democrats aimed to obtain control of the Legislature so that they could rearrange the Senatorial and Assembly districts in such a manner as to insure them both branches of the Legislature for ten years to come. Before the election the Republicans gave up the Assembly, only hoping to hold on to the Senate. But they not only secured the latter by a two-thirds majority, but also carried the Lower House by a decided majority. This, of course, defeats all Democratic hopes of redistricting the State.

THE Boston *Traveller* notes the fact that the shipping of that port is constantly falling off, and accounts for it in this way:

"Our wharves at the present time are nearly bare of shipping, and the fleet now bound to this port is the smallest for many years, and all our citizens engaged in the shipping interests are having very idle times. Railroads and steamers now bring nearly all of our supplies of merchandise, leaving very few articles to come by sailing vessels. Salt, coal, logwood, sugar, molasses and lumber constitute now the bulk of cargoes coming by them. With every year the arrivals of ships, barks and brigs are to decline, until the times come when schooners and steamers will do most of the carrying trade of the world."

WE SUSPECT that the whisky ring might as well cease its efforts to frighten the Administration from its purpose of bringing the guilty parties to book. There will be no let up or compromise on the part of the Government. No bargain has been made with those who pleaded guilty, nor will the President be likely to interfere. In fact, the prosecutions are now fully in the hands of an indignant people, and they will be pushed to their fullest conclusion, and all those who impede will be held strictly accountable. All honest Republicans owe it to their party, and what is synonymous, to their country, to see that the persecutions go vigorously on, no matter how high in station may be the officials implicated.

LOOKING at the way in which the Democratic campaign was conducted in Maryland, even the disgruntled Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* confesses himself not a little glad that something has occurred to check the ardor of "rebels." He calls attention to the fact that in Baltimore the most unblushing appeals were made through the daily journals and on the stump to defeat a candidate *wholly* because he fought on the side of the Government in the civil war. One would have supposed, he justly says, that it was a contest in the old "Confederacy" instead of the United States. "Will you in your desire to obtain reform, vote for men who fought against the South in the late war?" was the question openly asked of every honest Democrat who, disgusted with the knavery and corruption of the Democratic officeholders, stood ready to join Republicans to accomplish their defeat. One result of the election will be that the next House, and the Democratic party, and more especially the Southern Democrats, will have to carry themselves for the next year very carefully. Their condition is like that of the damaged turkey that the Arkansas hunter fired at. "Maybe I didn't quite *kill* him," said the old backwoodsman, "but one thing you can bet your bottom dollar on, that ar turkey'll hereafter *roost lower*."

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

The principal question that will come before the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which meets next year, will be the extension of lay representation to the annual conferences. As matters now stand the laity are now directly represented only in the General Conference; and many, if not most, of the lay delegates already chosen to the next General Conference have been instructed to press on that body the propriety of making lay representation general, extending it to all the representative bodies in the church. The *Methodist* expresses the conviction, that, as the lay delegates are united upon this measure, they will certainly carry it.

An analogous, though not similar, measure will also be pressed, viz: The election of presiding elders by the preachers of each district. The presiding elders are now appointed by the bishops, and there is a growing desire to place the power of appointment in the hands of those who have to serve under the presiding elders. The fact that these district elders are consulted by the bishops in making up the annual list of preachers' appointments probably acts as a stimulus to the man who would like to have a vote in selecting those who are to have a voice in determining their future stations. From present appearances the proposed change is not likely to be made by the General Conference at this sitting. So far as the delegates-elect have expressed an opinion upon it, a majority are decidedly against it; and it is not likely that it will be urgently pressed until after lay representation is more generally established. It may, then, have more force; but it is not at all certain that it will.

A third measure of importance that will come up at this quadrennial meeting will be the project of establishing more friendly relations with the Southern Methodists. The General Conference of the Southern Church has already appointed a Commission to confer with a like Commission on the part of the Northern Church, to regulate fraternal intercourse between the two bodies and settle border differences, growing out of the contiguity of churches of each body in the same neighborhood; and the Northern body can hardly refuse to meet their Southern brethren half way in such a matter.

It is presumable, therefore, that such a Commission will be appointed; and it cannot fail in bringing the two churches much closer together than they are now. There is no probability of a present union between the two. There is, it is true, no doctrinal or other ecclesiastical difficulty in the way. The two churches are essentially the same in doctrine, and in discipline. But the bitterness which followed the separation in 1844 has not yet been extinguished. The separation grew out of the fact that BISHOP ANDREWS was a slaveholder. The Northern churches, which constituted a majority in the General Conference, would not and could not tolerate the ministrations of a slaveholding bishop, and the Southern churches regarded any objection on that score as an arraignment of *their* soundness in the faith. Bishop ANDREWS, in holding slaves, was doing only what other Southern Methodists were doing; and if they suffered him to be condemned on that score, they heaped a similar condemnation upon their own heads. The result was a separation, the Southern Methodists going off by themselves and organizing a separate church; and there naturally followed, with this separation, that intense bitterness of feeling toward the North which was the inevitable and invariable accompaniment of the agitation of the slavery question in the South. That bitterness has not yet died out. A generation has passed away since it first sprung up; but the political events which followed from 1844 to 1865 only served to deepen it; and the ten years that have since intervened have modified it but slightly.

It is idle, therefore, to look for an immediate union of the two, notwithstanding the removal of the original cause of difference. More time and more will be required to bring that about, and the fraternal intercourse of years will be needed to enable these people to look each other in the eye and be thoroughly reconciled. That it will come, in its own time, need not be doubted; but that time cannot be hastened, and in this, as in all other human affairs, patience must be allowed to have her perfect work.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce* says that the action of Plymouth church in dropping the names of Mrs. MOULTON and Deacon WEST from its rolls, without trial, must lead to a separation between that church and other Congregational churches. It says:

"The Congregationalists of the United States, represented in one of the most memorable councils of that body which ever convened, have explicitly declared that the dropping from a church roll of the names of resident members of that body, without trial, because of their voluntary absence from its worship and ordinances, is an extraordinary deviation from the first principles involved in the idea of church fellowship as set forth in Congregational standards, and a proceeding which will not be tolerated in its association. It therefore appears to us that the reported action of Plymouth church, if not designed and designed to bring about a severance between it and the other churches in this connection, it is at least a bold defiance of the whole body, and a challenge to the right of its sister churches to insist upon any conformity to the recognized standards of their faith."

THE Harrisburg *Patriot*, the central organ of the Democratic party in this State, speaks of that party as "an unorganized mob." We admit the "mob" part, but deny the "unorganized." The *Post*, of this city, and the *Patriot* itself, were organs of the party, to say nothing of the Philadelphia *Times*, the Podunk *Bugle*, the Tinicum *Clarion*, and HENDRICK B. WRIGHT. It had organs galore, such as they were, and WRIGHT issued manifestoes enough during the campaign to entitle him to rank as a brigadier general, at the least. It was an "organized mob," that's what it was, and the *Patriot* cannot atone for its indifference during the fight by ignoring itself as a leader. That the mob was poorly officered may be conceded; but it does not belong to the poor officers to set up that as a defense for their failure.

Relief of the Poor.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Stern winter, with its cold and wants, is approaching. There will be less demand for labor, and more demands for the supply of nature's wants. There is every evidence that there will be very many ill-supplied with food, shelter, clothing and fuel. The sick poor will in vain long for a supply of nourishing food. As has ever been the case, much will be done to relieve want and to diminish sorrow. How much has been done for this purpose in past years by individuals, the different organizations and the Guardians of the Poor, we know not. If, as we know, a single individual annually dispenses bounty to the amount of many thousands, the total amount must reach scores of thousands. Much has been wisely done in past years. In this relief, how much more there is so large a sum of money and so much happiness at stake, so many sorrows to be diminished, and so many hearts to be cheered and comforted, the question may very properly be asked, have we the best possible known system of relief? What has been done elsewhere and with what success? We should not be so filled with content as to feel that in so important a matter which has commanded so much of the attention of many of the ablest and best men of the world, we have attained perfection.

There are many and grave difficulties attending this subject. Investigation, therefore, may be proper. Our near neighbors in Allegheny claim, and, perhaps justly, that they have a better organization than we in Pittsburgh have. From them we may learn something, and from others more. All personal feeling, and all personal considerations should be lost sight of in the examination of the matter. The defects of the present method of aims-giving, the different organizations to all of which the same individual may apply successfully, the encouragement given to the indolent and able-bodied who can find employment, the education of a race of paupers, the failure to assist persons by finding employment for them, the furnishing of the means to continue in habits of drunkenness, disease, and many more evils, are apparent. In any system of relief there will be impositions; to have as few as possible should be the object. We have no home where "little wanderers" can be taken and cared for, fed, washed and taught during the day, so that their poor mothers may go out to labor. A noble lady in England has, for many years, systematically, in large measure, aided the poor, not by giving money, but by securing employment for them—the wisest and best relief.

In various ways very large sums are annually distributed. Does it not strike a business man that it would be wise economy to employ some man to devote his entire time to superintending this matter, reducing it, as far as possible, to a system, keeping his books where the names of all applicants for relief and all worthy poor shall be recorded, soliciting funds, conferring with all organizations having the same object, and exposing impostors? We know that many of our shrewd business men, some of whom have given much thought and labor to this cause, and many of our professional men are of this opinion. And it is only natural. It would be strange were it otherwise. If a person is called on for relief, he could just fill a blank, such as might be put into the hands of all givers, and the person could at once go where his case would be carefully examined, and if he is found worthy, aid would be rendered. By proper blanks filled the number of unworthy applicants, and the occupations and nativity of all applicants will be learned and much other valuable matter will be obtained.

In cases where there is far less at stake a business man consults the reports of the commercial agency, or sends and obtains all possible information. He does not trust his goods without knowing with whom he is dealing. Why not exercise the same caution in this matter? He has not time, and it is easier to give a small sum than to take the trouble of making inquiry.

Then why not have some one employed who shall make this a business? Other cities have gone much further than this. But with our characteristic caution, "never to be the first by whom the new is tried," this may be enough for us to begin with. It is not as has been said, "Utopian." It has been put to the test and bears the mark of complete success.

But the relief of the poor, says another, is Christian work, and should be done by the churches. Then let the churches do it. If it belongs to the churches exclusively, then it does not belong to those outside of the church, and they should not be asked to furnish the money while the church takes charge of it. We say it is human work, to be performed by man for the good of his fellow man, and one in which all should engage. Many a good Samaritan is found outside the church. W.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

LO music. A party of Wisconsin Indians have organized a brass band.

What the *Post* doesn't know it guesses at, and it guesses a good deal.

A New York jury has footed up the value of a toe at one hundred dollars.

Cain was the first builder of a city, and the first man that ever organized a ring.

Space for exhibiting women's modern clothing is not to be allowed at the Centennial.

Sham Cary seems for the nonce to have quit using the weapon employed by Samson of old.

John Lettrun, of Indiana, was arrested the other day for having let run an illicit distillery.

There's been some Orville Democratic lying done about these St. Louis whisky indictments.

Ole Hammer is hammering rocks at the Minnesota penitentiary for stealing money from the mails.

Some Democratic editors are making a cheap living in these hard times by eating their own words.

A German scientist has discovered that a solution of borax prevents the putrefaction of organic matter.

The trouble among the whisky men out West doesn't seem to affect the downward tendency of that liquor.

Miss Delia Cards cut a leading figure in a recent church fair at Milwaukee, but her friends are whist about it.

Boston has a religious society which is discussing the propriety of selling its meeting house, within a year of its completion.

What's in a name? One Samuel Scrimager, of Kentucky, killed a boon companion in a drunken scrimmage, the other day.

A couple of Kansas life insurance agents thought it policy to fight a duel the other day. Unfortunately, neither of them was cancelled.

In Democratic Kentucky the public fund for the education of colored children amounts to only about 39 cents a year for each pupil.

A Massachusetts man recently had his wife arrested on the plea that her voice gave him the ear-ache. Now let him look out for Chinese gongs.

The inhabitants of the frigid zone are voracious eaters. They have their whale on ice, bears stuffed with Esquimaux, and cold glacier pudding.

A leading Boston printing house received a letter last week that had been two years and six months traveling from Beverly, a distance of eighteen miles.

The ubiquity of Mr. Smith is strikingly indicated by the fact that he preaches to no less than one hundred and sixty Baptist congregations in this country.

Husband the dimes. There is every likelihood that the appeals for charity this winter will be more numerous and more urgent than for many years past.

One of the needed reforms which the incoming Republican Legislature of New York will doubtless be asked to effect, will be the repeal of Tammany's charter.

The importance of training a Baptist ministry to labor among the Swedes, Danes and Norwegians in America, is beginning to attract general attention and interest.

There will be a four days' "health" session in Baltimore this week, with delegations of eminent physicians, professors and philanthropists from all parts of the country.

A big bonanza has been found in the shape of a wonderful bed of cement discovered along the banks of the Milwaukee river, not over a mile and a half from the city limits.

A Boston tinsmith's sign reads as follows: "Quart measures sold here of all shapes and sizes." He is almost as accommodating as are the framers of Democratic "principles."

Judge Woodward, of this State, has been dead for some years, which is probably the reason why the Chicago *Times* thinks he was "spoiled" as Presidential timber, last Tuesday.

The Western Union was never making so much money as now. Near a million dollars profits in the quarter ending October 1, and more business in October than in the same month, last year.

Moody and Sankey don't seem to make much headway in Brooklyn. The people appear to have stopped their ears and packed their hearts in ice for safe keeping. You can't weld iron unless it's at a white heat.

The State Fish Commissioners of Virginia have hatched out 120,000 California salmon, with which they will stock the rivers of that Commonwealth. But you can't phosphate the average Virginia editor's brain.

In many parts of the West the farmers are losing their swine by the hundred with the hog cholera. Fears are entertained that not enough for home consumption will be saved. Pork raisers are greatly discouraged.

The Pullman Palace Car Company has dropped its dividends from twelve to eight per cent. a year, in order to pay off its bonds, as they become due, out of its profits. The business of the company continues large and profitable.

Deserves success. A new steamship company is organizing in New York which will not ask Congress for any aid whatever. The steamers are to ply between New York, St. Thomas and Venezuela, and are to depend wholly upon the legitimate profits of commerce for support.

Ballou's Monthly for December.

The December number of *Ballou's Monthly Magazine* is a nice one, with several illustrations, new type and a better article of paper. Its table of contents is rich and varied, embracing stories, travel, sketches of animal life, household department, etc. It is about the best of the cheap magazines. Thomes & Talbot, 23 Hawley street, Boston, publishers.

THE Pope has expressly approved the conduct of his Nuncio who recently demanded that the Spanish Government should give to the church entire control of education in the State, should muzzle the press and should forbid Protestant sects to worship, excepting under severe restrictions. This indorsement, of course, was to have been expected, as the Nuncio would hardly have taken such a position as he did unless he had express instructions from the Vatican. The fact, however, is very interesting to Americans, who may reflect that the power which demands the right to crush out secular education, a free press and free worship in Spain, is that which governs the church in this country. —*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

ONE of the fruits of the Republican result of the elections on Tuesday last will be that it will put the Democrats in the House on their good behavior. If the elections had shown that the popular tide had become strongly Democratic, there is no telling what antics they would have cut up. We may imagine how the ex-Confederate officers, that make one-third of the Democrats in the House and about one-half in the Senate, would have blossomed out. But now the Democrats in the House represent a party which has been rejected by the people. This cuts their comb.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

An Abstract of the Summer's Work.

The following abstract of Prof. J. P. Lesley's report to the Board of Commissioners at their meeting on the 4th instant, will give the public a good idea of what the survey corps has done during the summer:

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA — LIMESTONE IRON ORES.

Prof. Prime, aided by Dr. Clarke and Mr. Kent, has completed the limestone belt of Lehigh county, and will finish the limestone belt of Northampton county before the snow falls. We shall then have a complete contour-line map, with all ore banks, ore shows, limestones and outcrop exposures from Alburtis to the Delaware river, with special studies of the larger mines.

SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA GEOLOGY AND ORES.

Prof. Frazer, aided by Mr. Lehman and Mr. Edwards, has made section surveys across the South Mountain, and will soon have completed the first draft of a complete contour-line map of the mountain mass, from side to side, and for five or six miles north and south of the Gettysburg and Chambersburg pike. Mr. Frazer's district is the most difficult in the State, as yet occupied. Much of his time has been spent in revising his sections across York county, preparatory to printing his first report of progress, which therefore includes a good deal of 1875. Dr. Hunt's knowledge of the rocks in New England and Canada has been of service in helping to explain some of the difficulties; but most of them are inherent in the region itself and can only be worked out in detail instrumentally, by the party.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA, MAPS, GEOLOGY AND FOSSIL ORES.

Mr. Dewees has continued his survey of every opening along the entire extent of the fossil ore outcrops; and he has nearly finished all that lies in Union, Mifflin, Juniata and Huntingdon counties, from Selinsgrove, on the Susquehanna, to the south end of Black Log mountain, i. e., the entire length of Jack's Mountain and Shade Mountain, with the intermediate lines. His report will be large, carefully made and exhaustive.

Mr. Bilton and Mr. Ashburner, Mr. Dewees' aids, have been making a special survey of Auchwick Valley, from Black Log Gap and Orbisonia, around the end of Jack's Mountain, over Sideling Hill and through Sideling Gap to Broad Top. Contour lined maps and cross sections are in various stages of completion, and will soon be ready for printing. They are now mapping and studying the East Broad Top coal basin, and will connect it with my own large unpublished map of Broad Top made some years ago, so that the whole can be published next year.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA — GEOLOGY — COAL MINES—NATURAL GAS AS FUEL.

Mr. Platt, with the aid of his brother, Mr. G. G. Platt, has made a complete survey of Cambria county, locating and describing every coal opening. He has half finished Somerset county, and expects to finish the whole before winter. His report of these two counties will be similar to his last year's report on Clearfield and Jefferson. Mr. Young is now aiding him in Southern Somerset.

Mr. Young, under Mr. Platt's directions, has made a coke and coal survey of the Youghiogheny and Monongahela Valleys, from Connellsville to Pittsburgh, and will have ready for the press early this winter, a large and important report on the same. In this he will have the concurrence of Mr. Fulton's studies of the coke question for the Cambria Iron Company.

Mr. Fulton's elaborate map of the surroundings of Johnstown will be an important addition to the published data of the survey.

Mr. Platt has attended to the subject of the use of well gas to iron work and will report upon it. It is for this report that we need a careful chemical investigation which nervous weakness is most frequently attributable. Diseases of the kidney and bladder, imperfect digestion and uterine troubles are fertile sources of debility. Their eradication, however, becomes a matter of certainty when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are systematically used for that purpose. The Bitters likewise annihilate and prevent fever and ague and other debilitating febrile complaints of a malarial nature.

SOUTHWEST PENNSYLVANIA—GEOLOGY—COAL BEDS.

Prof. Stevenson and his assistant, Mr. White, have completed the survey of Greene and Washington counties, and before snowfall will have added all of Allegheny and Beaver lying south of the Ohio river. The structure is for the first time made plain, the depth of the principal coal beds determined and designated on the maps in all parts of the district, and nothing is wanting but a topographical contoured map, which must be left for the future. Prof. Stevenson's intimate knowledge of the geology of the Ohio coal fields, and his special studies for the Centennial in Virginia, will enable him to harmonize them with that of Southwest Pennsylvania. His report of 1875 will be ready for the printer on the 1st of April, 1876, and will make 400 printed pages. If he could have a longer time he could condense it into a smaller compass.

OIL REGIONS—SURVEYS, MAPS, OIL ROCKS.

Mr. Carll, with the assistance of Mr. Hatch and Mr. Hale, has completed his instrumental connection of the Ohio and New York outcrops across Pennsylvania, from Olean, through Warren and Meadville, to Sharon. He just finished a line survey through the Butler oil region and obtained valuable results. This will enable him to connect and extend his Venango work. The party have this week commenced the preliminary study of Clarion. Mr. Carll has an immense field, crowded with results of the highest importance, and there are questions to answer of vital interest to the petroleum trade. We may safely trust them to the conscientious hands in his methods, so untiring in his diligence, and so experienced in the subject.

DELAWARE WATER GAP AND BEAVER COUNTY.

Mr. Chance, after finishing his Lehigh and Delaware Water Gap maps and sections, was detailed to a special close study of the outcrops of the conglomerate and allied coals, along the Beaver to Harrisville, and from Beaver to Sharon and beyond, as far as Mr. Carll's lines.

NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA,

Mr. Sherwood, assisted by his brother, has completed his survey of the subcarboniferous outcrops of Tioga county, and is following them through Bradford county, coloring them on the county maps and collecting fossils and minerals to illustrate his report. Exhibit 8 will contain some interesting report from him this winter. Geological maps of my own made some years ago of the Towandas, and others of the Blossburg coal basins, can be added to it. A special survey, lasting one week, was made of the little outlying coal basin at Renova, by Mr. Billin and Mr. Ashburner, because of its importance in connection with Mr. Platt's report of Snow Shoe and Karthaus, and because extra facilities happened to present themselves.

INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS NOTES.

An English company is engaged in the manufacture of bricks from slag.

Thirty thousand kegs of nails were sent from Wheeling to St. Louis recently.

The production in the McKean county oil district is about 275 barrels per day.

About 600,000 stand of arms are now exported from the United States annually.

Compressed air narrow gauge locomotives are being manufactured at Kalb, on the Rhine.

The aggregate shrinkage of mining stocks on the Pacific coast is estimated at $70,000,000.

Gold has been discovered in very large quantities in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, Colorado.

The capital invested in the production of alcoholic drinks in the British Islands is about $575,000,000.

The Jamestown, Pa., Cane Seat Chair Company have contracted to ship 23,938 chairs to San Francisco.

Large fields of cotton in West Tennessee are still standing, it being next to impossible to procure pickers.

A hard glass called metal glass has been produced, which is said to withstand sudden and violent changes of temperature.

The cheese production of the United States in 1870 aggregated 162,927,382 pounds, of which Ohio produced 24,163,856 pounds.

The deliveries of grain at the seven principal lake ports during the first nine months of 1875 were 34,009,282 bushels less than during the same period last year.

A new Siemen's furnace, of twenty tons' capacity, and a new train of rolls, seventy-eight feet by thirty feet in dimensions, are being erected in the Chester, Pa., rolling mills.

The cotton factories of the United States contained in 1871, 10,000,000 spindles. The increase of the number since that time has been in less proportion than the increase of population.

The shrinkage in California and Nevada mining stocks has been immense, the declines even in dividend paying mines ranging from a hundred thousand to a million dollars.

A considerable trade in live stock has recently sprung up between England and Iceland. Sheep and cattle are being successfully exported from the latter country in large numbers.

The Boston *Journal* says it is a fact that cotton cloth is selling at a lower price per yard in Boston than cloth of the same quality of English manufacture can be purchased in London.

Cannel coal beds aggregating about four hundred feet in thickness, have been discovered in Uintah county, Wyoming. There are sixteen beds, the largest being seventy feet in thickness.

The coke ovens of John Stoufft, a mile above Connellsville, Pa., will fire up this week. Several improvements have been made, among others an extension of about one hundred and fifty feet to the trestle work of the coal road.

Slag is a chemical compound [illegible] combination of an acid with various bases, and is as much a salt as the sulphate of alumina or potassa. The silicia is the acid, and the lime, alumina, magnesia and the alkalies are the basis.

It is estimated that, at the close of 1874, 207,677 steam engines of all classes and descriptions were in use throughout the world. These united engines represented 16,000,000 horse-power; that is, were equivalent to the power of 25,000,000 horses working night and day, or to the labor of 209,000,000 men.

A Glasgow firm has patented a process by which the original sap of the wood is artificially withdrawn, and its place is occupied by a chemical solution which has the effect of fire-proofing wood of every description, seasoning, adding to its strength and density, and fitting it for immediate use. So inexpensive is the process that the whole of the timber and woodwork necessary for a fifteen-roomed villa could be rendered non inflammable and the building made fire proof, for the sum of about twenty pounds.

PERSONAL.

The Khedive of Egypt is seriously ill from grief for the recent death of his daughter.

Five young American ladies have lately received "honor certificates" from the examiners of the University of Oxford, England.

Charleston has a four-legged girl, the two central limbs being well-developed, though somewhat smaller than the outer ones.

The Portland, Maine, *Press* tells of a man in that city who was desirous of making a fortune by being refused a ride from Boston to Portland on a ticket sold from Portland to Boston. He went to that city for that special purpose, having previously consulted legal authority, but when he presented the ticket, having braced himself to make a strong resistance, the conductor punched it without a word.

The Georgia *Constitutionalist* tells two stories of the kind-heartedness of President Grant, one in which he gave a position to a granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson and saved her from starvation; and another in which he saved the eyesight of the wife of an ex Confederate General by transferring her from the Patent Office, where her eyesight was very seriously tried, to the library.

The Episcopal House of Bishops has under consideration the question of sending a bishop to Mexico. The reformation has been progressing for about twelve years, under the direction of Dr. Riley, and has assumed an important movement in the cities of Mexico and Santa Cruz, and elsewhere. The Episcopal Church of Mexico asks the United States House of Bishops to give them an independent organization, and to consecrate to the Mexican Church a native bishop.

The other day a postmaster down South complained of the delay in transportation of the mails across the Gulf, and in the body of the complaint was a voluntary admission that the delay was occasioned by bad weather. The document fell into the hands of one of Colonel Bangs' assistants, who is noted for his aptness at repartee. He read the papers over carefully, to be sure he was right, then he wrote the following indorsement: "If your case is as represented within, it should have been referred to Almighty God instead of the Postmaster General. Respectfully, etc."

Dragging out Existence.

The "nervous, weakly invalid does not enjoy life, but merely "drags out existence," as the phrase is. Unfitted for the active pursuits of life, and incapable of partaking of its pleasures, to which health alone can give a zest; disinclined to social intercourse, and a prey to melancholy, the valetudinarian is indeed an object of pity. Yet there is nothing in all this that cannot be remedied by that genial alterative tonic and nervine, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which supplies sufficient stamina, braces the nervous system, and overcomes those bodily irregularities to which nervous weakness is most frequently attributable. Diseases of the kidney and bladder, imperfect digestion and uterine troubles are fertile sources of debility. Their eradication, however, becomes a matter of certainty when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are systematically used for that purpose. The Bitters likewise annihilate and prevent fever and ague and other debilitating febrile complaints of a malarial nature.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 81 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1869.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. Lawrence Bell, Wm. Phillips, E. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Ege, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
PUBLIC RECORD
Is the only One Cent Morning Newspaper published in Philadelphia, and the only One Cent Paper in the United States belonging to the ASSOCIATED PRESS.
The circulation and character of the PUBLIC RECORD commend it to every advertiser. It reaches a more varied class of readers than any other paper in the city. Its advertising rates are lower than any other paper, in proportion to circulation, which is the main element of value to advertisers.
Contracts entered into now will have the benefit of the increased circulation during the Centennial Exposition.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.—Fifteen and Twenty-five Cents per line, according to position. Liberal discount will be made to Quarterly, Half-Yearly and Yearly advertisers.
Address,
WILLIAM J. SWAIN,
Proprietor and Publisher,
PUBLIC RECORD BUILDING,
S. W. cor. THIRD AND CHESTNUT STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

NOW READY.
Bell's Encyclopedia.
NEW AND REVISED EDITION. 1500 Royal 8vo. Articles, 3,000 Engravings and 18 splendid colored Maps. The best book of universal knowledge in the English language. Low price. Liberal terms to Agents Wanted. Specimen, with map, sent for 20 cents.
HUBBARD BROS. & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
SAMUEL A. MANSFIELD, WALTER T. BAIRD, GEORGE A. BERNARD.
MANSFIELD & BAIRD,
JEWELERS & SILVERSMITHS,
NO. 1416 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
"Diamonds," "Watches," "Clocks and Bronzes," "Jewelry," "Solid Silver" and best "Plated Wares," &c., &c.
☞ We respectfully invite attention to our stock.
BEAUTY! COMFORT! DURABILITY! FINE SHOES FOR Ladies and Gentlemen.
W. F. BARTLETT,
1033 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Price List and Instructions for Self-Measurement sent on receipt of Postoffice address.
A PREMIUM GIVEN TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,
The Oldest Magazine in America.
1876. Volume 92. 1876.
A PREMIUM CHROMO, "THE MORNING CALL," will be given to every subscriber, whether single or in a club, who pays in advance for 1876 and remits direct to this office. See colored slip for Terms, Clubbing and List of Chromos.
THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1847.
ASSETS - - - - - $5,250,000
ENTIRELY MUTUAL.
The Penn Mutual is one of the oldest Life Companies in the country. It has made dividends annually to its members since the year 1849, inclusive. It is managed economically; selects its risks carefully; pays its losses promptly; and is liberal in its requirements generally. Its dividends may be applied to reduce the premium for the second year, or to increase the insurance. Its policies are non-forfeiting after the third annual payment. *Endowment policies issued at Life rates.*
SAMUEL C. HUEY, Pres't; SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice Pres't; S. ROBERTS, 2d Vice Pres't; ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Actuary; HENRY AUSTIN, Secretary.
JOHN D. BIGGERT, Agent,
61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pennsylvania Military Academy,
CHESTER, PA.
SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 8TH.
Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics and English. Careful attention to the morals and manners of Cadets. For Circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 112 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
COL. THEO. HYATT,
PRES'T PA. MIL. ACADEMY.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or Room 9, 16 Sixth street Pittsburgh.
Send for circular

DRY GOODS.
LATEST
WILLIAM
Nos. 165,
SATUR
All Desirable Materials, Colors & Styles
IN
NEW WINTER DRESS GOODS,
At Extraordinary Low Prices.
Large additions of New Goods just opened, making our assortment one of the most extensive and attractive lots found in the United States. Equal good bargains offered in all qualities, from lowest to finest.
Black Cashmeres.
Extra Bargains, all prices from 50c to $2 50 a yard.
BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS.
Best fabric ever offered, at 25c, 37½c, 50c, 62½c, 75c and 87½c.
MOST REMARKABLE BARGAINS IN
Rich Silk Mixed Dark Dress Goods,
At 12½c, 15c and 18¾c a yard.
Great Variety of New Dress Goods,
At 25c a yard.
All the New Colors in
CASHMERES, SERGES, ALPACAS, &c.,
At Very Low Prices.
NEW PLAIDS AND SUITINGS.
An Immense Stock.
THE BEST BARGAINS IN
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
All qualities, from $1 to $3 50 a yard.
New Plum Colored Striped Silks.
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
Cloaks, Suits
AND
COSTUMES.
James Caldwell & Co.
Invite special attention to their Fall Opening of Cloaks, Suits and Costumes in Cloth, Silk, Velvet, Cashmere, Camels' Hair, Poplin and Alpaca.
Black Dress Silks,
Of all the Best Makes.
PLAIN DRESS SILKS,
In all the New Fall Shades, for Street and Evening Wear.
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.
Black Wool Cashmeres, from 75 cents to $2 00 per yard.
Black and Colored French Merinos, Empress Cloths, Serges,

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, November 8, 1875.

The opening of the week in monetary affairs was rather eventless, the condition of business among the banks and at the brokers' offices being unchanged. A fair amount of good commercial paper is offering for discount as the fall business has left considerable of such paper in the hands of wholesale merchants. The banks however, have been discounting pretty freely during the past two or three weeks, and as a consequence the supply of funds is rather reduced. There is nothing like a scarcity of money, as all the banks are in an easy and secure position; but the funds of the banks are in rather more active employment than for some time past, and the policy of caution which has been so thoroughly impressed upon bankers' minds during the past two years, prevents their allowing themselves to get into straitened circumstances. As a consequence the money market is not quite so easy as it was, though first-class paper is not very difficult to dispose of, and there is a little tendency toward the hardening of discount rates, with the market quotable, however, at 8@9 per cent. for first-class sixty or ninety days' paper. The supply of currency is generally ample for all purpose here, while Eastern exchange is still scarce and at a premium. In stocks and securities there is a quiet but somewhat improved feeling. In this connection we can state the opinion that advantageous investments can be made in a number of our local stocks at present. Blocks of stock of some perfectly solvent and prosperous corporations, more or less im ortant in size, are offering at reduced prices, the result, both of the hard times from which we are emerging and the necessities of owners, and in many instances there are opportunities for purchasing undoubted investment stocks at terms which are quite favorable. The old theory of "buying when everybody is selling" has a fair application here, and if made with judgment will doubtless prove beneficial. The reports from New York indicate a decided improvement, gold having gone down to 114¾ at the close. (The closing price is given at 114¾ by the Associated Press report, and at 114⅞ by the Gold and Stock Telegraph, which is probably correct.) A better tone in stocks, bonds and foreign exchange is also reported from New York to-day. From Philadelphia we learn of activity in the money market with an improved feeling in stocks and bonds, with advanced prices in Pennsylvania Railroad and Oil Creek shares. It is stated by the Philadelphia *Ledger* that the 6 per cent. bonds which were announced as about to be issued by the Pennsylvania Company to retire its floating debt, are to be issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the parent corporation, which will doubtless improve the standing of the proposed loan. The Chicago *Tribune* says of the money market there: "The rise in the price of exchange was the most notable feature in financial circles on Saturday. It has been gradually working closer during the week, and the price at last touched par, and sales be tween banks were made at 25 cents premium per $1,000. In most cases currency was still supplied at par. Banks that cannot charge over the rise above par to produce bills discounted on New York usually charge customers a very small fraction above the rate between banks. Discount rates at the banks are, as usual, 10 per cent. and firm. Favors are now confined to customers. All the banks now find active employment for all the funds they care to loan at full rates. Now that packing has fairly commenced, this state of things is likely to continue for several weeks to come."

—The criticisms on the present system of railway management, so frequent of late, have recently received aid from an unlooked for source, namely, the columns of a journal which has been looked upon as one of the ablest advocates of the railways. The New York *Bulletin*, in the course of a complaint against the railroads for their high rates on freight, intimates that the business of that city cannot bear them. There is a limit, it says, "to what can be afforded for rail transportation, and if the roads exceed that limit their business will suffer." Rates ought to be as much lower now than they were before the panic, as the prices of iron, cars and railroad materials are; and there is no reason in the roads increasing their charges at a time when the prices of all other things are being decreased. The *Bulletin* admits, at least, that the Western complaint against the Eastern roads of taxing the produce of the country to pay dividends on watered stock is true. It says:

"The time has passed when the roads can regulate their charges according to the paper cost of their construction. If they honestly constructed, at one-half to two-thirds of the value represented by their outstanding stock and bonds, and that fact must ere long begin to tell upon the rates of transportation. Something of these things remaining to be straightened out by the present business reaction is that of taxing trade to pay dividends on watered capital, and on construction outlays enormously augmented by extravagant estimates. Sooner or later the roads must descend to the basis of carrying as cheaply as could roads honestly built on something like the present costs of construction and equipment. How they may best do this is the great question of the hour in railroad management, and it would be very imprudent on the part of the companies to delay giving it their earnest attention."

—An incident connected with the default on the interest of the Turkish debt at Paris is related, which shows that the morals of European stock-jobbers and so-called financiers are not much above those of the Fisk and Gould class of stock-gamblers in this country. It seems that in October the rumor was prevalent that the Porte would default on the interest, which was generally credited. In Paris the brokers naturally applied to the agents of the Turkish Government, where they were blandly informed that there was no truth in the rumor. The agents, indeed, published a letter denying the report and affirming that the October interest would be paid as usual. This was reassuring, and, as the firm were the regularly accredited financial agents of the Turkish Government, with positive information in their hands, some people thought that their statement amounted to a guarantee of the loan. This, of course, was absurd. The agents were gambling in stocks; and, while they were assuring the public that the interest would be paid, they had certain knowledge that it would not be, and they were "selling short" on Turkish securities. The New York *Times* says of this matter:

"This is stock-gambling morals, only it is an unusually bad phase of it. The agents for a foreign loan, acting officially and receiving information, gambled for a fall in the securities, by which operation they made two millions and a half of dollars, when the facts came out. The interest was paid only in part, and the loan fell from fifty-five to twenty-eight. Another firm, closely allied with the former, made about a million of dollars in the same way, and both firms pretended they were "selling short" on account of failures in Constantinople. There were no such failures; and when the real state of the case became known, great was the indignation in the Paris Bourse, where many operators had been taken in by this false information."

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

November 8, 1875.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	115⅛	115	115	115	114¾	114¾
U. S. 1881, coupons	125	...	...	...	...	125
5-20's, 1865	114⅝	...	...	...	...	114⅝
5-20's, 1865, registered	116¼	...	...	...	...	116¼
5-20's, 1865, new	119	...	...	...	...	119
5-20's, 1867	120⅜	...	...	...	...	120⅜
5-20's, 1867, registered	120⅞	...	...	...	...	120⅞
5-20's, 1868	121⅛	...	...	...	...	121
10-40's, coupons	115⅜	...	...	...	...	115⅛
10-40's, coupons	117⅝	...	...	...	...	117
Currency 6's	122½	...	...	...	...	122½
New 5 per cents	116	...	...	...	...	115½
Western Union Tel	75¾	75⅞	75¾	...	...	75¾
Quicksilver	27	...	27	...	...	27
Pacific Mail	38⅜	...	38⅜	...	...	38⅜
Panama	134	...	...	...	...	...
Adams Express	101¾	...	...	...	...	101¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	78	...	...	...	...	78
American Express	57⅜	...	...	...	...	57⅜
U. S. Express	46	...	...	...	...	46
New York Central	104	...	...	...	...	104¼
Erie	17⅝	...	...	...	...	17⅝
Michigan Central	93	...	...	...	...	93
Michigan Southern	61⅜	61⅞	61⅜	...	...	61⅜
Illinois Central	90⅜	...	...	...	...	90⅜
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93	...	...	...	...	93
Chicago & Rock Island	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	...	...	98⅜
Do. preferred	92	...	...	...	...	92
Rock Island	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	...	...	103⅞
St. Paul, common	35⅝	...	35⅝	...	...	35⅝
Do. preferred	65¾	...	65¾	...	...	65¾
Wabash, common	5	...	5	...	...	5
Fort Wayne	97⅜	...	97⅜	...	...	97⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	...	...	16⅝
Union Pacific	66½	66⅝	66½	...	...	66
Harlem	132¾	...	...	...	...	132¾
Hannibal & St. Jo	20	...	20	...	...	20
Atlantic & Pac pref	4	...	...	...	...	4
Missouri Pacific	17	...	17	...	...	17
Atlantic & Pac Tel	18⅜	...	18⅜	...	...	18⅜
C., C. & I	3	...	...	...	...	3
South Carolina, Apl	20	...	...	...	...	20
South Carolina, July	20	...	...	...	...	20
Missouri 6's	102	...	...	...	...	102

The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	...	...	59¾
Reading	...	...	37¾
United Co's of N. J	...	...	132
Oil Creek	...	...	11
Lehigh Valley	...	...	62⅝
Allegheny Valley	92	...	...
Central Transport'n	46¾	46¾	...
Empire Transport'n Co.	52	...	...
P., C. and St. L. R. p.	14⅝	...	...

—The London joint stock banks, we see, have just adopted some important changes in their methods of conducting deposit business. Before the recent great failures in that city it was the uniform custom of the banks to allow on deposits a rate of one per cent. below the current rate of the Bank of England. The method now coming into vogue is to allow on new money, when it is held at call, 1½ per cent. less than the bank rate, but when the deposits are received at notice they are allowed a higher rate—one per cent. less than the bank's figures. The announcement only relates to new money, but practically the change will come to be applicable to all money.

By Associated Press.
Gold Closed at 114⅝.
MONEY.

NEW YORK, November 8.—Money easy at 3@4 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½@7 per cent. Customs receipts $396,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $772,000. Clearings $20,000,000. Sterling steady at 480@483.

GOLD

Gold opened at 115⅛, fell off to 114⅝ recovered to 115⅛, and finally closed at 114⅝. Carrying rates 1, 3 and 2 per cent.; loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds firm and higher, with Chicago and Northwestern consolidation coupon gold bonds and Michigan Central scrip as the features. The Pacific issues, Milwaukee and St. Paul eights, Lake Shore and Fort Wayne firsts and the Michigan Central scrip were also strong and higher. State bonds steady. Stocks opened firm and higher with a general improvement in prices, the advance ranging from ¼ to 3 per cent., and was most marked in Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, Union Pacific, Lake Shore and other Western roads. Cleveland, Columbus Cincinnati and Indianapolis advanced to 88¾ and afterward sold at 87¾, against 86¼ on Saturday. At second call the market was firm. In late dealings there was a strong buying, and as a general thing the highest prices were the best made. Lake Shore was the leading feature and advanced to 93⅝ on large transactions. Northwestern was strong and advanced to 38¾, closing with that price bid. This stock is the object of a strong bull combination. In connection with a heavy traffic in the road and a reduction of nearly one million in the floating debt from June 1st to October 1st of the present year. Pacific Mail was firm at 38⅝@38¾. Closing at 38¾. There was about an opposition line was revived again to-day, but without any effect on the stock. Union Pacific recovered from 65¾ to 66⅝ at the close. Erie advanced to 17¾. Western Union was steady at 76¼@ 75⅞. St. Paul advanced to 35⅝ for common and to 64¾ for preferred. New Jersey Central declined from 105¾ to 104¾. Michigan Central was firm at 93@94. Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis closed at 87¾@88, after selling at 89¾. Other changes generally were slight. Arrangements were perfected Friday which are likely to add a large amount of passengers and freight across the continent from Europe to China, Japan and Australia. The parties to the arrangement are the White Star and several other Atlantic steamship lines, the overland mail roads and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, operating lines between San Francisco and Japan, China and Australia. Through bills of lading and through tickets for passengers are to be issued from all leading European cities to China, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand and vice versa. Mr. Isaacs of the White Star Line, who sailed for Europe last Saturday and who has been opening some line here and at San Francisco, expressed the opinion that the new line will draw a very considerable portion of the large business between England and Australia, China and Japan. The new Australian line is about 3,000 miles nearer and some twelve to fifteen days quicker than the Suez route.

Transactions at the Stock Exchange 105,000 shares, of which 10,000 were Pacific Mail, 8,000 Western Union, 14,000 Northwestern common, 4,000 St. Paul common, 7,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Ohio and Mississippi and 3,000 Illinois Central.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.	Bids.	Hf-bids.	Qr-bids.	Kits.
Mess mackerel	$ ...	$12 00	$ ...	$ ...
No. 1 mackerel	19 00	10 00	5 25	2 25
No. 2 mackerel	15 00	8 00	4 25	2 15
No. 3 mackerel	10 00	5 50	3 00	1 75
White fish	...	5 25	...	...
Labrador herr'g, split	8 50	4 75	...	...
Labrador herr'g, round	6 00	3 50	...	...

| STOCKS. | Bbls. | Hf-bbls. | Qr-bbls

CITY MATTERS

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 8, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Thr.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	30.138	35	80	E.	Gentle.	Cloudy
2 P. M.	30.136	50	58	N. E.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.273	39	39	N. E.	Gentle.	Fair.

Mean barometer...30.185 Highest thermom...50
Mean thermom.... 41 Lowest thermom....33

The Evangelical Alliance.

We have on hand a limited number of the extra edition of the COMMERCIAL containing the full proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance, copies of which can be had at our counting room, at five cents per copy.

The Judges' Returns.

The Judges appointed to decide on the merits of the goods exhibited by our jewelers at the Exposition have, after a prolonged and critical examination, awarded two silver medals and a diploma of honorable mention to E. P. Roberts & Sons, for finest quality and best display of American bronze and marble clocks, ornamental bronzes and silver plated ware. This firm exhibited but three lines of goods and obtained a premium on each.

Allegheny Mortuary Report.

The following were the deaths in Allegheny for the week ending Saturday evening: Cancer of the heart, 1; whooping cough, 1; accidental death by railroad, 1; inanition, 1: still born, 1; general debility, 1; convulsions, 2; old age, 1; typhoid fever, 2; cancer of stomach, 1; anyioid disease of stomach, 1; scarlet fever, 1. Total—14. Of these eleven ranged in age from 35 to 79 years; one was aged 17 years and one 1 year. The others ranged from eight months down to twelve days.

Spurious Five Dollar Bills.

The agents of the government are directed by circular from the Treasury Department, to refuse all bills, of the denomination of five dollars, on the following named banks:

First National Bank of Chicago; Traders National Bank of Chicago; First National Bank of Paxton, Ill.; First National Bank of Aurora, Ill.; First National Bank of Canton, Ill.

Spurious fives have been discovered on all of the above named banks, and the public should receive them with caution.

Another Minister Robbed.

The thieves have now turned their attention to the preachers. A day or two since we recorded a bold robbery at the house of Rev. Dermitt, and now we hear of another, almost as bold as the first. Sunday evening Rev. Dr. John Scott, with his family, after locking the doors of his residence, No. 40 Esplanade street, Allegheny, went to church. On their return they found that the front door had been forced open by thieves, and that goods to the amount of $250 had been carried away. The list of stolen property embraces a sum of money, a gold headed cane and some valuable papers.

Allegheny Committees.

The Water Committee met last evening and recommended the passage by Councils of a resolution providing for four-inch mains on West street from Rebecca to Jalapa street, and on Spring alley from Sandusky street to White-Oak alley. The pay roll, $990, and bills of the amount of $1,000 were approved.

The sub-committee on the matter of the improvement of Harrison street decided to instruct the City Engineer to prepare a plan and profile of grade for Buena Vista street from Harrison street to Ridgewood avenue.

The sub-committee of the Street Committee to whom was referred the petition from citizens on Bloomfield street, asking that the city foot the bill for the retaining wall on that street, were unable to agree upon a report, and decided to lay the matter over until the next meeting of the Street Committee.

A Pittsburgh Boy in the Massachusetts Legislature.

It affords us pleasure to state that Levi Clifford Wade, Esq., son of Mr. Levi Wade of this city, has been elected to the Legislature of the old Bay State by a handsome majority. He was nominated by the Republicans of Newton, Middlesex county, and made a very successful canvass. Mr. Wade was born in this city, and reared here until he attained years of age. He is a graduate of Yale College, and has been a practicing member of the Boston bar, and also law editor of the *Insurance Gazette*. It must be gratifying to his parents to know that, in their early home, their son has been thus honored, and we cordially indorse the following, from a Boston paper:

"A better selection could not be made; and his constituents can rely upon Mr. Wade as a straightforward, independent and reliable man, who, knowing his responsibilities, will faithfully perform them without fear or favor."

A Card.

PITTSBURGH, November 8, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Pittsburgh *Post* of this (Monday) morning contains the following communication:

"A MISQUOTATION.

"*Editors of The Post:*

"The gentlemen who read a portion of one of Swinburne's poems at the Beamer testimonial at Library Hall on Friday night, misquoted as much as a dozen words in its rendition. We kept up the sense of the poem very well, but bungled the language. The gentleman who made out the manuscript copy of Mr. Swinburne's production evidently wrote a poor hand. AN ENGLISHMAN."

Respecting which the same paper has the following comment, printed at the head of its editorial columns:

"An Englishman" comes at us with a literary conundrum this morning."

The only "poem," or portion of one read at the entertainment in question, was written by myself. The damaging charge of the correspondent of the *Post* has, therefore, direct and sole reference to me. If there has been thieving in the case, I am the thief: and if there has been lying in it, he is the liar.

Hence I declare him to be guilty of the basest, cruelest and most gratuitous falsehood that could be imagined; and I challenge him, or the editors of the *Post*, to produce the poem (or any portion thereof) from Swinburne—or any other poet or author, English, American, or of any other country, ancient or modern—which at all, in lyric intimation, affords the slightest basis for his malignant charge.

It is due to myself to say that, within fifteen minutes from the moment in which my attention was directed to the matter, I addressed a private note to the writing editor of the *Post*, requesting him to give me the name of his correspondent, and to publish in his paper, side by side, whatever poem, or fragment of poem, from which it is alleged I stole, or adapted, my verses.

It appears, in response, that the correspondent is "out of the city," and will be so for several days. On his return I am promised "justice," and, *with his consent*, his name. I release the writing editor of the *Post* from whatever courteous privacy my note to him of to-day may have enjoined. There is an issue of literary sincerity on hand. I propose to see the matter through. RICHARD REALF.

A SENSIBLE AWARD.

What the Exposition Judges Have to Say of Garden-Grown Tea.

Below is given the report of the judges at the Exposition who were appointed to pass their opinion upon the different specimens of teas there shown. It will be seen that they express the opinion that Mr. Jenkins should have entered the tea for competition instead of exhibition merely. This is easily accounted for. As he is the only importer of this kind of tea, and as it is acknowledged to be superior to all other grades, there was nothing to come into competition with it. The report is, throughout highly flattering to Mr. Jenkins and his establishment.

D. M. Jenkins, Pittsburgh, Pa:

GARDEN GROWN TEA.—The jurors are of the opinion that it should have been offered for competition instead of exhibition as they, with the many thousands of visitors who have sipped the harmless but nutritious beverage furnished by Mr. Jenkins' tasteful lady attendants, assisted by Mr. Joe Chee Yoe, a native Celestial who did the honors in a very pleasant and dignified manner, evincing quickness and readiness in comprehending the English language.

The most imposing feature of the Exposition is the Chinese Pagoda, erected in a very central position in the building, at a cost of $400 to $500, and neatly carpeted and furnished with camp stools. It towers up in pyramidal form about fifty feet; all of the high colors of the celestials are brought to bear, and blend together in harmony. The American feels for the time that he has been suddenly transferred to the Celestial Empire, as the surroundings are of an oriental character. The sweet fragrance of the Garden Grown Tea arises as it is quickly made (the gas stove furnishing the hot water); the many visitors who have not only sipped the delicous beverage, but enjoyed a rest in the Pagoda, will carry away pleasant recollections inspired by the surroundings and influence of the Garden Grown Tea.

The jurors, unanimously, are of the opinion that Mr. D. M. Jenkins has contributed his full share in making this first Tradesmen's Industrial Institute a grand success. W. M. GORMLY,

WM. CULP, Jurors.

CITY COUNCILS.

Retrenchment and Reform—The Nation Trust Company Business—The Swoop Claim Refused by Common Council.

SELECT BRANCH.

Select Council held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, President Gross in the chair.

Mr. Hunter presented three petitions for the return of taxes paid. Referred to the Committee on Appeals.

A bill for $25 25 for stamps, postal cards, &c., ordered to be paid to Mr. Cooper, messenger.

The President suggested that appeals for the abatement of taxes should not be taken at so late a day as this. Last year the limit was reached at October 1st.

Dr. Kerr presented a petition from the Castle Shannon Railroad for permission to erect a stone crossing across Carson street, at their own expense. Referred to the Street committee.

Ordinance No. 442, providing for the assessment and collection of the costs of a bridge at, and over the Pennsylvania Railroad, on the line of Ellsworth avenue, was called up and passed. It provides that the cost of improvement to the extent of the amount contributed by the Commissioners, shall be collected for property benefitted, according to the law.

City Engineer, Mr. Dempster, submitted a report to the effect that Michael Dolan and James Brady had been erroneously assessed for the improvement of Sylvan avenue. A resolution for the return of the amount, paid by Dolan, $173 34, and that by Brady, $115 56, was passed.

Mr. Hunter presented the report of Committee on City Property, which has already been published. Mr. Metzgar moved the approval of the report, with the exception of the contract for the grading and paving of Adams square. Passed.

The Street Committee recommended an ordinance for the location of a street from Thirty-third street to Liberty avenue. Passed finally.

The ordinance establishing the grade of Center avenue from Ellsworth to Herron avenue was called up and passed.

The ordinance recommended by the Street Committee, providing for the redistriction of the city for street purposes, was called up and read. It is substantially the same as the ordinance voted down at last meeting, except the number of commissioners was fixed at five instead of four, the extra number be allowed to the South Side.

Mr. Aiken moved as an amendment that the number of commissioners be changed from five to four.

Dr. Kerr thought this was striking at the South Side. He explained that it would keep a man traveling constantly to be able to visit all his territory. The rough and unimproved condition of the territory is such that one man cannot attend to as much as he could on this side.

Mr. Metzgar favored the amendment on the ground that this was the first step looking toward real retrenchment. He submitted figures showing that if the South Side had two members the city should save $1,000.

Mr. Aiken moved another amendment that the two districts on the South Side be merged into one. Carried. He also submitted an amendment that the Commissioners shall be elected every three years. Lost.

Mr. Sawyer moved as an amendment that the salary be fixed at $1,000 per year instead of $1,200. Carried.

Mr. Bruce said he favored the amendment, not that he wished to make the commissioners poorer, but that it would be a good salary still, if the candidates were willing to be chosen by a regular caucus, and not spend so much of their salary in trying to convince the voters of Councils that they were the proper persons to fill this important position.

Mr. Shipton called up the following ordinance providing for a final composition with stockholders of the Nation Trust Company, which was passed.

WHEREAS, the total amount of the indebtedness of the Nation Trust Company with interest thereon to Nov. 15, 1875 is	$1,039,278 89
And the total of mortgage and bonds for security of same in the hands of James Veech, Esq., unpaid June 15, 1875, is	$186,557 50
And the amount of cash in the hands of John H. Bailey, receiver, is	10,000 00
And the amount to be paid on the mortgage given for purchase of bank property is	7,583 00
Amount to	504,099 50
Which applied as payment on said indebtedness will leave a balance of	505,188 39

Which balance will require for its payment a sum of money equal to fifty and one-tenth per centum of the face of the whole indebtedness.

Now, the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company propose to their creditors as a composition in full satisfaction of the indebtedness due from them.

First—That individual stockholders of the said Nation Trust Company who may contribute thereto shall severally pay to W. B. Negley, trustee, now to be selected by the creditors as their trustee, such sums of money as may be severally undertaken to pay, payable in four equal annual instalments from June 15, 1875, without interest, the whole aggregating fifty and one-tenth per cent. of the face of said indebtedness, amounting to $505,648 67, promissory notes therefor to be given to said trustee, together with guarantee for their payment, same satisfactory to the majority of a committee to consist of Alex. Patterson, of Allegheny, James P. Speer, Samuel S. Boggs, Isaiah Tschudi and John H. Kerr, of Pittsburgh, now to be selected by the creditors, the said notes and securities, when so received by said trustee, to be in full consideration and satisfaction of the said indebtedness.

Second—That the bonds and mortgages now held by or made payable to James Veech, Esq., in trust for the creditors of the Nation Trust Company, amounting June 16, 1875, to $486,557 50, are to be retained by the creditors for their use and benefit over and above and in addition to the said sum of fifty and one-tenth per centum provided to be paid in composition by the preceding paragraph; but the times of payment of said bonds and mortgages are to be so extended as that they shall be payable in four equal annual installments from June 15, 1875, without interest.

Third—That the amount of money in the hands of John H. Bailey, and the proceeds of the mortgages given for unpaid purchase money of the Nation Trust Company's bank building and tax remaining unpaid June 15, 1875, (amounting to $7,583) shall be likewise paid to the creditors, in addition to the amount offered in composition named in the first numbered paragraph.

Fourth—That upon the notes and securities mentioned in the first marked paragraph being deposited with the said trustee, all evidences of indebtedness held by creditors shall be surrendered for cancellation to the said trustee, he to give vouchers for the same that the said notes and securities mentioned in the first numbered paragraph shall be deposited with the said trustee within three months after the resolution accepting this composition shall have been recorded and the statement of assets and debts accompanying this proposition filed.

Fifth—The duty of the trustee shall be to make collections of the sum so secured and make distribution of the proceeds thereof among those entitled to receive the same receiving as his compensation for his services as trustee a sum of money not exceeding five thousand dollars to be secured by the usual collection clauses in said securities or otherwise.

Ordinance No. 475, as follows, was passed upon motion of W. Shipton: That the committee appointed in the proceedings for composition in bankruptcy by the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company to pass upon the securities offered under said composition are hereby requested to adhere to the directions of the resolution of Councils with reference to said securities, passed June 28, 1875, with this exception, that if any stockholder is unable to secure his or her individual bond with a first mortgage, that then and in that case the committee are requested to demand and receive as anequivalent therefor what in their judgment are good and sufficient securities.

The Chairman presented a petition from the Thirty-fifth ward, asking that the seat of Wm. Noble, member from that ward, be declared vacant, because of his removal from the city. A resolution requesting the Mayor to issue a proclamation for an election to fill the vacancy was passed.

COMMON BRANCH.

The Common Council was called to order at 2:30 P. M., President Negley in the chair.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Upon a call of the wards the following petitions and other papers were presented and referred to the proper committees: Resolution directing Road Committee of First district to grade and macadamize on Second avenue; petition for a gas lamp at Liberty street railroad crossing, Twelfth ward; petition for establishing grade on Beltzhoover avenue; petition for exoneration of church property in Thirty-sixth ward; petition of N. Ballentine for exoneration from payment of business tax.

BUSINESS FROM THE STREET COMMITTEE.

Mr. Thomson, from the Street Committee, presented the following:

Ordinance for grading, paving and curbing Twenty-eighth street, from Carson to Mary street, South Side. Referred back to Street Committee.

Ordinance for the construction of a brick sewer on Main street, from Carson street to Ohio river. Amended and laid over for printing.

Ordinance establishing the boundary lines of the Thirty-fourth ward. Passed.

Ordinance for grading and paving an alley running parallel with and between Elm and Cedar streets for a distance of six hundred feet west from Liberty avenue. Passed.

Ordinance for the construction of a boardwalk on Plane avenue, from Thirty-first ward line to Monterey avenue, Twenty-seventh ward. Passed.

Ordinance for opening Mary street, from Twenty-seventh to Thirty second street, South Side. Passed.

Ordinance repealing an ordinance for the opening of Graudview avenue. Indefinitely postponed.

Reports of viewers on opening of Euclid street, from Stanton to Jackson street, on assessments for Washington street sewer, from Webster to Wylie avenue, and on damages caused by grading Bedford avenue, from Elm to Thirty-third street, were presented and approved.

SURVEY COMMITTEE.

Mr. French, from the Survey Committee, presented the following:

Ordinance relocating Murray avenue from Wilkins avenue to Four Mile Run road. Passed.

Ordinance locating Washington street from Warden street to Noblestown Plank road, Thirty-sixth ward. Passed.

POLICE.

Mr. Thomson presented the report of the Police Committee, published heretofore, which was received and filed.

GAS LAMPS.

Mr. McNamara presented a resolution for gas lamp at the corner of Twenty-seventh and Mary streets, and at Twenty-seventh and Josephina streets. Referred to Gas Committee.

THE SWOOPE-WATSON CLAIM.

Mr. Thomson, from the Committee of Conference relative to the claim of the estate of H. B. Swoope, deceased, and D. T. Watson for legal service rendered the city in the Nation Trust Company matter, reported in favor of the payment of $2,000 to the estate of Mr. Swoope. The Watson claim was paid some time ago. The report was received and filed.

The recommendation of the Conference Committee was that Common Council recede from its former action and concur in the action of Select Council in the passage of the resolution of the Finance Committee authorizing the payment of the Swoope claim. On the question of the adoption of the resolution the ayes and nays were called. A call of the roll resulted as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Conway, Flinn, Flannery, Fox, Hughes, Kerr, Knowland, Powers, Rolfe, Shaltenbrand, Speakman, Thomson, Torrence—13.

Nays—Messrs. Bindley, Connelly, Finnerty, Foley, French, Glass, McNamara, Nesbit, Pauline, Reilley, Negley, President—11.

Less than two-fifths of the members present voting "aye," the resolution failed to pass.

THE NATION TRUST COMPANY ORDINANCES.

An ordinance approving the proposition of the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company for the committee appointed under the composition in bankruptcy, was laid over.

FURTHER UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

An ordinance opening Notley street from Hazelwood avenue to Judas street, and an ordinance grading, paving and curbing Iowa street, from Clay street to Bellefield avenue, were lost.

An ordinance providing for a preliminary examination of all petitions or ordinances for street or sewer improvements by the Board of City Viewers. Amended by striking out boardwalks, and referred to the Street Committee.

Business from the Select Council was taken up, and the action of the branch was concurred in, except in the case of a resolution for three gas lamps on Center avenue, which was amended by Mr. Powers by adding three lamps for said avenue, and passed.

NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. Shaltenbrand—Petition for a gas lamp on Elia street, in front of the Sixteenth ward schoolhouse. Referred.

Mr. Fox—Resolution providing for the purchase of a national flag to be hoisted on Municipal Hall on suitable occasions. Passed.

Adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

The following judgments were rendered yesterday:

Estate of Michael Tiernan, deceased. Appeal of M. Cote and wife. Orphans' Court of Allegheny. Decree affirmed with costs and appeal dismissed. Opinion by Chief Justice.

Margaret Vandergrift, administrator of heirs of John Lightbill. Orphans' Court of Allegheny. Decree affirmed with costs and appeal dismissed. Opinion by Chief Justice.

Nicholas Butcher vs. John Heil and wife. Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice.

A. F. Bamm vs. Mathew Humphrey. District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

John Stoll vs. Peter Werdman. Lancaster county. Ordered for re-argument before a full bench at next term. on the question of the competency of the wife as a witness and the overruling of Dillinger's appeal.

Casey *et al*, vs. Allegheny Railroad and Conduit Company. Common Pleas of Blair. Re-argument refused.

Wm. H. Brown's administrator vs. George R. Riddle *et al*. Common Pleas No. 2, Allegheny. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice.

Lewis W. Olds vs. city of Erie. Common Pleas, Erie. Judgment reversed.

Finney *et al*. vs. Summerville. Common Pleas, Forest county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Gordon.

Jacob Evans' administratrix vs. George K. Reed. Common Pleas of Lancaster county. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Mercur.

The case of Wm. Frew, administrator of James McCully vs. R. D. Clark, was then taken for argument, and the court adjourned the entire day. Reference is made to the case elsewhere.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The November term of this court opened yesterday, but no business of importance was transacted. The list was called over, and a number of cases were continued.

THE CLEARFIELD DRAFT MURDER.

The trial of Joseph Lansbury for the murder of Deputy Provost Marshal Butler, in Clearfield county, will be taken up this morning, at ten o'clock. United States District Attorney Reed will be assisted by H. B. Swoope, Esq., and the defendant will be represented by Messrs. Weir and Gibson.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

John Levi, bankrupt, Luzerne county. The petition of Henry J. Phillips, a creditor, for the examination and liquidation of an alleged lien referred to Register Willard. for examination and report.

William Barton, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. An application was filed for an injunction, and an order was made for a hearing upon the same on the 28th inst., and in the meantime restraining Marker Rush and L. T. O'Brien iron performing the act sought to be enjoined.

Jacob Stanfield, bankrupt, Butler county. On motion of the solicitor for bankrupt, an order was made granting an injunction against Cosgrave & Warner *et al*.

Armstrong & Owens, bankrupts, Blair county, and James Claybaugh, bankrupt, Clearfield county. An order was made for the sale of certain real estate, free and discharged of liens on the terms prescribed, in each of the above cases.

Reesick & Bro. *et. al*. vs. Baldwin, Marquis & Co. An order made allowing the creditors to amend their original petition so as to include the name of Charles H. Onions as one of the debtors, and an order was granted on him to show cause why he should not be adjudged bankrupt. Returnable on the 15th.

Samuel T. McClelland, bankrupt. An application for an injunction was filed, and an order made for a hearing upon the same on the 8th prox., and in the meantime restraining McCord & Co. and the Fifth National Bank of Pittsburgh, from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Collier and Stowe.

School District of Elizabeth borough vs. Benjamin Coursin, administrator of Theodore Tower, deceased; action on account stated. Verdict for plaintiff for $506 83.

Samuel Reed and wife vs. D. S. McKnight; action of trespass for selling property under an execution. On trial.

W. H. Nantker & Sons vs. H. N. Caldwell. Action on a promissary note. Verdict for plaintiff for $538 11.

Duncan & Thompson, for use of Samuel Duncan vs. S. J. Robinson. Action to recover for goods sold and delivered. Verdict for plaintiff for $209 85.

Phillip Seegman *vs.* A. W. Smith: action in replevin. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Woodward vs. Phillips; Gordon vs. Penn Avenue Building and Loan Association; Goldstrolin vs. Lutz; Goe vs. Grimes; Thurber & Co. vs. Stewart; Mezzoni *et al*. vs. Sassari; Grier & Co. vs. Walker; same vs. Miller; Bindley vs. Donnelly *et al*; Bottle vs. Plunkett & Co.; McManus vs. Elgley; Boyd & Co. vs. McLean & Co.; Young, for use, vs. Miller. Wolz vs. Volz; Hensell & Reep vs. Bracken; Rafferty vs. Hughes *et al*.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Kirkpatrick.

J. B. McClelland for use vs. William Herdman. Judgment opened and defendant let into a defense.

John N. Shafer for use of Ammon C. Evert vs. Ernest Hauk: an action for staves sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $97 03.

Peter Miller vs. Thomas Miller: an action for work and labor done. Jury out.

E. W. Schenley *et al*. vs. E. Wormser. Defendant makes a motion and files reasons for a new trial.

Mrs. Isabella Longmore vs. Henry Charles; an action for goods sold. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

McCullough & Smith vs. Rigdon *et al*.; McQuire vs. Walters; O'Driscoll vs. Murphy *et al*; Welsh *et al*. vs. Cassell *et al*.; Mutcher vs. Jaun; Heath & Speer vs. Warrick *et al*.; Evans *et al*. vs. Douglass; Musgrave vs. Eichley; Adams vs. Black; Huckestein vs. McDonald; Duncan vs. Ralya *et al*.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Levi and Richard Cerwald, indicted for arson, was concluded and the jury is out.

David Reed, indicted for misdemeanor under the livery act, on oath of Robert Young, pleaded *nolo contendere*.

Mary McNally, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Catharine Reilly, pleaded guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Phillip Paul and Samuel Stahl, indicted for false pretenses. Jury out.

J. J. Hays, indicted for assault and battery on oath of James Getty, is on trial. Mr. Hays appears as his own counsel in the case.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. Jenkins, Rose Cook, John W. Powell, J. J. Hays, Leopold Hart, J. S. Bell, John Roxbury, *et al*.; S. Neil, *et al*.; J. M. Ewing, Pat. Devlin, *et al*.; Mark Donnelly, *et al*.; A. L. Logan, N. Weisley, A. McCray, John Hardman, Wm. McCarty, Caroline Kohrsen, Caroline Walters, M. Weyand, Stephen Dyer (2), Gottleib Altwalter, Joseph Deppe, H. Carney, David Hall *et al*. (2), Robert Gracey, Wm. Vogel.

THE impression that Councils are too large and unwieldly appears to be gaining strength at every meeting of the city fathers.

THE EXPOSITION.

The End Drawing Near—Awarding the Premiums.

The attendance at the Exposition was comparatively light yesterday, notwithstanding the favorable character of the weather. Before the end of the week, when the Exposition will positively close, no doubt many who have not yet visited it will avail themselves of the reduced prices now established. The lucky exhibitors received their awards yesterday, and, of course, were generally in a very pleasant state of mind. We mention a few of them in this connection:

S. BOYD & CO.

received a diploma for the best wooden mantel with mirror attached and were certainly entitled to their award. The article exhibited is a solid walnut mantel surmounted with a fine mantel glass. The mantel and frame of the mirror are very elaborate in design and finish and the specimen is a really magnificient piece of workmanship. The panels are French veneered and the finish engraved gilt in ebony. Similar designs can be seen at their establishmant on Fifth avenue.

S. REED JOHNSTON & CO.

who made one of the finest and most varied displays in the job printing and binding department took the first premium on Blank Books and the premiums on Fine Commercial Printing and Wood-cut work. Their blank books were among the finest specimens we have ever examined and yet they were not gotten up with any special reference to their exhibition, being only fair samples of the work invariably furnished to manufacturers and merchants by the house at which they were produced. Business men will also find it to their advantage to leave their orders for fine commercial printing at this house, as in this important branch of their business they are likewise in the lead. The printing house of Messrs. Johnston & Co. is at No. 178 Wood street, and their stationery store is directly opposite, in the Penn bank building.

RUMBERGER, GREGG & CO.

secured almost a monopoly of Class No. 64, receiving diplomas for Opera Flannels, Plaid Flannels, all wool white Blankets, not less than five pairs, and for Balmoral skirts. This firm got first prizes on all the articles they had entered for competition. Their display was unusually fine, and we are glad to know that the judges have so fairly recognized the fact. Messrs. Rumberger, Gregg & Co. manufacture the best goods in their line on the market.

ALEXANDER BROS.,

of Nos. 63 to 69 Anderson street, Allegheny, was awarded a silver medal for the best marble mantels. The specimens exhibited by Mr. Beggs were of the finest possible description in respect to workmanship and finish. At his establishment white and colored marble mantels are turned out in great variety. He deals in no painted and varnished slate or shoddy mantles, none being manufactured by him but genuine domestic and foreign marbles. Those who need an article of this description, and we we would advise the purchase of none but the genuine, should pay a visit to Mr. Beggs' manufactory, where they can examine all the latest styles and most approved designs.

L. GLESENKAMP & CO.,

Carriage manufacturers, Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, foot of Fourth avenue, were the recipients of a diploma for a Doctor's Phaeton, and a diploma for a Rockaway. This firm are successors to the old firm of C. West & Co., well-known for many years as the leading carriage manufacturers of Pittsburgh, and they are keeping up the reputation of the house most admirably. All of their material is well seasoned, they employ the best mechanics and make all manner of vehicles unsurpassed for workmanship, style, durability and finish. It is time that all persons in this section should know that they have everything to gain by purchasing from these reliable home manufacturers, rather than send their orders East.

JOSEPH MEYER & SON,

Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue, got the diploma for the best office furniture. The French cylinder desk, which is the principal article in their display, is a splendid piece of mechanism and is elaborately finished. This style of desk is the most convenient and popular of any that has ever been introduced, and meets with an extensive sale. A side board exhibited by this firm was also a splendid specimen of the cabinet makers' art.

THE CONNELLY EXTINGUISHER.

On Saturday another grand demonstration of the powers of the Connelly Fire Annihilator was given on the Exposition grounds in the presence of five thousand spectators. As invariably happens, the fires upon which the Extinguisher was made to play were almost instantaneously put out. In this manner three the water five hundred feet from the place where the gas was manufactured. There were present representatives from all the leading fire firms in this vicinity, and from manufacturing establishments and railroad machine shops in Pittsburgh, and were particularly about this extinguisher which distinguishes it from all others, and that is that it can keep up the same even pressure from four to five hours. Before the water in the tank